LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus, 25: 10.

VOL. III. HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1843. NO. 20.

Moral Department.

From Zion's Advocate.

BAPTISTS IN MAINE.---SLAVERY.

Of the nine Associations who passed a resolution covering the whole field of benevolent effort, four named the abolition of slavery; and all who adopted particular resolutions, adopted one against slavery. The Saco River adopted the following:

Resolved, That while we are striving together to publish the gospel, all over the world, and are especially interested in the salvation of our own countrymen it is our imperious duty to acquaint ourselves with the condition, not only of our own christian brethren and sisters now in slavery in this nation, but also that of the multitude held in the condition of heathens, and also to do all we can to remove their yoke of bondage, and raise them physically, mentally and morally to the privileges of citizens and christians.

The following resolutions on Slavery, were laid on the table, there being a difference of opinion respecting the sentiments of them, among the brethren. Afterwards, on motion of Dea, Appleton of Buxton, it was voted to have them printed in the Minutes.

"Whereas, American Slavery is an evil, depriving millions of our fellow-countrymen of their rights as citizens and as christians, and as the friends of humanity are engaged at the present time to restore to those who are thus deprived the privileges afforded them by their Creator and the Constitution of their country; therefore,

"Resolved, That all such periodicals as are intended to give direction to the tone of morals or religion, and do not take a decided stand against the encroachments of the slave-power upon our rights as citizens and christians, are unworthy of our patronage."

"Resolved, That, though a slave-holder may be a christian, yet, as he sustains a relation to man which is condemned alike by the law of love and justice, he ought not to be regarded as a member in good standing in the church of Christ."

From the Morning Star.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FREEWILL BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We have been hoping for many weeks to find some room for some of the excellent remark made at the meeting of this society but have given it up as hopeless, and insert only the resolutions.—Ed.

The F. W. Baptist Anti-slavery Society met at Great Falls, N. H. Oct. 18, 1843.

Prayer by brother Wm. Dick.

Chose Bro. Benj. D. Peck, President prom tem.

Chose the following Officers for the ensuing year:

THOMAS PERKINS, President.
HORACE WEBBER, SAMUEL WHITNEY, } Vice Presidents
T. P. MOULTON,
G. P. RAMSEY, Recording Secretary.
R. DENN, Cor. Secretary.
WM. BURR, Treasurer.
Wm. Burr, E. Hutchins, J. B. Davis, J. L. Sinclair, E. Place, D. Swett, A. K. Moulton, H. Webber, H. Chapman, E. H. Hart. Executive Committee.

Passed the following resolutions;

Resolved, That the direct tendency of American Slavery is, to deprive the colored population, both free and enslaved, of a knowledge of God, and to shut them out of heaven.

Resolved, That Slavery is a monarch crime, whose strong hold we have not attacked presumptuously or inconsiderately; but under a sense of the imperative requirements of God, to do good to all men, and to do to others as we would have them do to us; and that whatever may be the discouragements, and obstacles we are called to encounter, nothing but death or emancipation shall terminate our warfare.

Resolved, That the onward march of liberty for the last seventy years, predicts the certain down-fall of Slavery in the United States, throughout the world.

Resolved, That we deeply lament that any members of our denomination should be engaged in so hopeless an effort, as opposing the onward march of the heaven-born principles of Anti-slavery in our churches; and opposing the organ of the denomination, for the high and holy stand it has taken on this subject.

Resolved, That although we believe it inconsistent for ministers and Christians to enter into the wrangle of the party politics of our country, as they have hitherto existed—still we believe it to be the indispensable duty of the watchmen of Zion, to labor for the correction of the morals of their people in political as well as other departments, both by precept and example; and as slavery has entrenched itself in the politics of our nation, thither it is the indispensable duty of every Christian minister, to follow, notwithstanding the remonstrances of politicians and opposers of every other description.

Whereas, Slavery is sustained by law, and depends for its existence upon legal enactments, and whereas the Federal government as directly and fully sanctions and sustains slavery as any state in the Union—and whereas it is the right of the people to dictate the legislation of the Federal Government—and whereas a large proportion of the expenses of the impoverishing system of American slavery is paid by the non-slaveholding states, Therefore,

1. Resolved, That Northern freemen, as voters, are as directly interested in the system of slavery as any class of citizens in the United States.

2. That citizens of non-slaveholding states, who appoint slave law-making legislators, are equally guilty with residents of slaveholding states, who approve of the enactments of slave laws.

3. That the enactment of laws calculated to sustain and perpetuate slavery, is equally criminal with slave-holding.

4. That until we manifest an unwillingness to have human beings chattelized by law, we participate in the guilt of slaveholding.

5. That as voters, we can only manifest our disapprobation of this system of iniquity by voting exclusively for thorough going anti-slavery men.

Whereas various ecclesinstical bodies have decidedly approved of slavery—and whereas a large proportion of the religious denominations of the land have refused to discountenance this foul system—Therefore,

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of every person professing adherence to the gospel of Christ, to enter his protest before public opinion against this sum of all villanies.

2. That every church member, who, after having duly considered this subject, does not manifest unequivocally, a perfect hatred to this system of iniquity, participates in the guilt.

3. Resolved, That true and rational anti-slavery does not seek the overthrow, but the sanctification of the Sabbath, church, ministry and government.

Whereas there is a disposition manifested by the South to annex Texas to the United States—and whereas such annexation would prove injurious to the North, and greatly retard the triumph of liberty—Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every philanthropist, but especially every citizen of the North, to use his utmost influence against such a union.

G. P. RAMSEY. Rec. Sec.

"NULLIFICATION"---"MENTAL RESERVATION."

We invite the particular attention of those who charge liberty men with these crimes, to the following:

MR. EDITOR:—

I am fully persuaded that the importance of the thirty-seventh resolution of the Buffalo Liberty Convention is not fully appreciated, even by Liberty men. By that resolution, on a principle as immovable as the throne of God, they have thrown the load of slavery from their own shoulders, while pro-slavery men, by opposing it, will fasten slavery, in principle and practice on themselves, under which they must sink. Men will be compelled to take sides. The Liberty party has on its side the fundamental principle of our government, the equal and inalienable rights of man, sustained by the law of God. On the other hand, the pro-slavery parties, in principle and practice, will hold to the right of property in man, so well expressed by Mr. Clay—"That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years' legislation have sanctioned and *sanctified* negro slaves as property."

Men of the pro-slavery parties may charge Liberty men with holding to the doctrine of "nullification." If it is nullification, it is as old as human society, and runs through all its departments. In the engagement to obey lawful authority in any relation of human society, a reservation is implied, if not expressed, to obey God rather than man, in all cases in which human authority requires the violation of Divine law. A contrary course will expose the violators of God's law to His wrath, and to suffer His eternal penalties, from which contradictory human law will form no shield.

That the pro-slavery construction of the clause of the constitution alluded to is a self-evident violation of the law of God and the inalienable rights of man, cannot be controverted by any person who will admit the truth of the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

God says to men, in their civil relations, (Psa. 8, 2—3,) "Defend the poor and fatherless; do justice to the afflicted and needy. Deliver the poor and needy—rid them out of the hand of the wicked."—Deut. 23, 15, "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee." The pro-slavery parties, to please slave-holders, choose to disober God, and bear the penalties of his law.

They also violate the constitution of the United States. To present the subject fairly before your readers, I will quote those parts of the constition that bear most directly upon the point in dispute between the parties.

The Constitution as sworn or affirmed, and supported by pro-slavery men—the mental reservations enclosed in crotchets.

"We, the people of the United States, [not negroes,] in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, [the case of two and a half millions of slaves excepted] ensure domestic tranquilty, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, [the slaves excepted,] and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, [not to negroes,] do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."—*Preamble.*

* * * "Nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, [unless he be a slave,] without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

The Constitution, as sworn or affirmed, and supported by Liberty men—the reservations enclosed in crotchets.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

3d clause, 2d sect. art. 4, [except when construed to return fugitive slaves to their masters.]

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

Sec. 4th, art, 4th, [except when applied to reduce men to slavery, who may have struck for their liberty.]

Liberty men's reasons. Because to act on such constructions would violate the law of God and the preamble and 5th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Now I ask, can men of the pro-slavery parties assign as good reasons for the reservations to support slavery, as Liberty men offer for theirs to support man's inalienable rights? They are certainly bound to look the subject fully in the face, and present the principle by which they can disannul the law of God, and strip their fellow-men of all their rights."

If I have not stated the pro-slavery reservations fairly, I hope some persons of these parties will take up the pen, and make the necessary corrections.

INDEPENDENT.

—Spirit of Liberty.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

The Synod of Michigan met at White Pigeon, on the 12th of October.

Among their doings were the following resolutions on the subject of slavery:

Resolved, That the Synod feel bound to reiterate the sentiment heretofore expressed, that slavery as it exists, in the United States and territories, is a very great moral, political and national evil.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod, there are six evils in existence at the present day in our land against which more prompt and decided action is required by our national and State Legislatures, by all ecclesiastical bodies, by the people generally, than that of slavery.

Resolved, That petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery are equally with others entitled to respectful consideration according to the Constitution of the United States; and therefore it is manifestly a violation of the Constitution of the United States to reject them, or to enact any law or rule adapted to repress petitions on this subject.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to make a speedy and united effort to induce Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and all the territories where it exists.

Political Department.

SLAVERY—THE EVIL—THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of the Tribune;

"And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? * * * Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep forever: that, considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."—Jefferson's Notes ou Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson never thought of the absurdity of debating the question whether Slavery be an evil, nor was he indulgent to the delusive idea that it would be perpetual. He reduced the subject to its certain elements: the master must liberate the slave, or the slave will exterminate the master. This conclusion is not weakened by the history of the past. The same color in the ancient Republics enabled the State to use emancipation as a safety valve; yet notwithstanding the thorough amalgamation of the freed man with the free born, servile wars nealy extinguished by violence the noblest nations of antiquity; while no man dare say that Slavery was not the secret cause of their ultimate ruin. But if 'His justice' should 'sleep forever,' and the tragedy so awfully predicted should never occur, still must we regard slavery as the greatest evil that ever cursed a nation.

Slavery is an evil to the slave, by depriving nearly three millions of men of the best gift of God to man—liberty. I stop here—this is enough of itself to give us a full anticipation of the long catalogue of human wo, and physical and intellectual and moral abasement which follows in the wake of Slavery.

Slavery is an evil to the master. It is utterly subversior of the Christian religion. It violates the great law upon which that religion is based, and on account of which it vaunts its pre-eminence.

It corrupts our offspring by necessary association with an abandoned and degraded race, ingrafting in the young mind and heart all the vices and none of the virtues.

It is the source of indolence and destructive of all industry, which in times past among the wise has ever been regarded as the first friend of religion, morality and happiness. The poor despise labor, because slavery makes it degrading. The mass of slaveholders are idlers.

It is the mother of ignorance. The system of Common Schools has not succeeded in a single Slave State. Slavery and Education are natural enemies. In the Free States one in 53 over 21 years is unable to read and write: in the Slave States one in 13.3 is unable to write and read!

It is opposed to Literature even in the educated classes. Noble aspirations and true glory depend upon virtue and good to man. The consoious injustice of Slavery hangs as a mill-stone about the necks of the sons of genius and will not let them up!

It is destructive of all mechanical excellence. The Free States build ships and steam cars for the nations of the world—the Slave States import the handles for their axes—these primitive tools of the architect. The educated population will not work at all—the uneducated must work without science and of course without skill. If there be a given amount of mechanical genius among a people, it is of necessity developed in proportion as a whole or part of the population are educated. In the Slave States the small portion educated is inert.

It is antagonistic to the Fine Arts.—Creations of beauty and sublimity are the embodiments of the soul's imaginings; the fountain must surely be pure and placid whence these glorious and immortal and lovely images are reflected. Liberty has ever been the mother of Arts.

It retards Population and Wealth.—Compare New York and Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio—States of equal natural advantages and equal ages. The Wealth of the Free States is in a much greater ratio even superior to that of the Slave States, than the Population of the Free is greater than that of the Slave States. The Manufactures of the Slave as compared to those of the Free States are as 1 to 4 nearly, as is shown by statistics. I consider the accumulation of Wealth in a less ratio.

It impoverishes the Soil and defaces the loveliest features of nature. Washington advises a friend to remove from Pennsylvania to Virginia—saying that cheap lands in Virginia were as good as the dear lands in Pennsylvania, and anticipating the abolition of Slavery, would be more productive. His anticipations have perished—Slavery still exists—the wild brier and the red fox are now there the field growth and the inhabitant!

It induces National Poverty. Slaves consume more and produce less than freemen. Hence illusive wealth, prodigality and bankruptcy, without the capability of bearing adversity or recovering from its influence: then come despair, dishonor and crime.

It is an evil to the free laborer, by forcing him by the laws of competition—supply and demand—to work for the wages of the slave, food and shelter. The poor, in the Slave States, are the most destitute native population in the United States.

It sustains the public sentiment in favor of the deadly affray and the duel—those relics of a barbarous age.

It is the mother and the nurse of *Lynch law*, which I regard as the most horrid of crimes, not excepting parricide, which ancient legislators thought too impossible to be ever supposed in the legal code. If all the blood thus shed in the South could be gathered together, the horrid image which Emmett drew of the cruelty of his judges would grow pale in view of this greater terror.

Where all these evils exist, how can Liberty, Constitutional Liberty, live? No indeed, it cannot, and has not existed in conjunction with Slavery. We are but nominal freemen, for though born to all the privileges known to the Constitution and the laws, written and prescriptive, we have seen struck down with the high hand of Slavery, the most glorious banner that freedom ever bore in the face of men—'Trial by Jury—Liberty of Speech and of the Press.' The North may be liable to censure in Congress for freedom of speech—may lose the privileges of the Post Office and the Right of Petition, and perhaps yet be free—but we of the land of Slavery, are ourselves slaves! Alas for the hypocritical cry of liberty and equality which demagogues sound for ever in our ears! The Declaration of Independence comes back from all nations, not in notes of triumph and self-elation, but thundering in our ears the everlasting *lie*—making us Infidels in the great world of Freedom—raising up to ourselves idols of wood and stone, inscribed with the name of Deity, where the invisible and true God can never dwell. The blood of the heroes of '76 has been shed in vain. The just expectations of Hamilton and Franklin and Sherman and Morris and Adams of the North, are betrayed by the continuance of Slavery. The fond anticipations of Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Mason of the South, have not been realized. The great experiment of Republican Government has not been fairly tested. If the Union should be perpetual, nor the American name be synonymous with that of liberty in all coming time, Slavery is at once the cause, the crime and the avenger!

Are we indeed of that vaunted Saxon blood, which no dangers can appal, no obstacles obstruct, and shall we sit with shivering limbs and dewy feet by the running stream with insane features and stolid gaze expecting this flood of evils to flow past, leaving the channel dry? We who can conquer all things else, shall we be here only subdued, ingloriously whispering with white lips, 'There is no remedy'? Are the fowls free in the wide heavens, the fishes secure in the depths of the ocean, the beasts untrammeled in the forest wilds, and shall man only, man formed in the image of Deity, the heir of immortality, be doomed to hopeless servitude? Yes there is a remedy.

There is one of four consequences to which Slavery inevitably leads; A continuance of the present relative position of the master and the slave, both as to unmbers intelligence and physical power; Or an extermination of the blacks; Or emancipation and removal, or emancipation and a community of interests between the races.

The present relative position between the blacks and whites (even if unindustried by external influences, which we cannot hope,) cannot long continue. Statistics of numbers show that in the whole Slave States the black increases on the white population. The dullest eye can also see that the African, by association with the white race, has improved in intellect, and by being transferred to a temperate clime, and forced to labor and to throw off the indolence of his native land, he is increasing in physical power; while the white, by the same reversed laws, is retrograding in the same respects. Slavery then cannot remain for ever as it is.—That the black race will be exterminated seems hardly probable from the above reflections, and because the great mass of human passions will be in favor of the increase of the slaves ad interim. Pride, love of power, blind avarice, and many other passions are for it, and against it only fear in the opposite scale. We are forced, therefore, to the conclusion that the slave population must increase till there is no retreat but in extermination of the whites. Athens, Sparta, Sicily, and Rome servile wars. I have shown elsewhere that the slavery of the blacks in the modern, is more dangerous than the slavery of the whites in the ancient system: then the intelligent slave was incorporated into the high caste of quondam masters, an eternal safety valve, which yet did not save from explosions eminently disastrous.

The negative of the second proposition, then, establishes the third, unless we avail ourselves of the last—Emancipation. If my reasoning and facts be correct, there is not a sane mind in all the South who would not agree with me, that if we can be saved from the first named evils, by all means emancipate. Emancipation is entirely safe. Sparta and Athens turned the slaves by thousands into freedom with safety, who fought bravely for their common country. During the Revolution most of emancipated slaves did good service in the cause of liberty. We learn from Mr. Gurney and other sources to be relied upon, that British West Indian emancipation has been entirely successful, and productive of none of those evils which were so pertinaciously foretold by interested pro-slavery men. The British have regiments of black men who make fine soldiers—protectors, not enemies of the empire. But above all I rely not upon sound a priori reasoning only, but rather upon actual experience. There are in the United States, by the last census, 386,265, free blacks; 170,758 of whom are in the Free, the remainder in the Slave States. There are also 2,485,145 slaves—so that in fact about one sixth of the whole black race in America are already free! No danger or evil consequences has ensued from the residence of those 386,265 freed men among us. Who then will be so absurd as to contend that the liberation of the other five-sixths will endanger the safety or happiness of the whites? I repeat then that emancipation is entirely safe.

Emancipation must either be by the voluntary consent of the masters, or by force of law. I regard voluntary emancipation as the most probable, the most desirable, and the most practicable. For the slaveholding land-holder would not be less rich in consequence, the enhancement of the value of land would compensate for the loss in slaves. A comparison of the price of lands of equal quality in the Free and Slave States will prove this conclusively. If however, by force of law—the law having once sanctioned slaves as property, the great principle which is recognized by all civil governments, that private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation—dictates that slaves should not be liberated without the consent of the masters, or without paying an equivalent to the owners. Under the sanction of law one man invests the proceeds of his labor in slaves, another in land; in the course of time it becomes necessary to the common weal to buy up the lands for redistribution or culture in common—how should the tax be laid?—Of course upon lands, slaves and personal property—in a word, upon the whole property of the whole people. If, on the other hand, it should nearly concern the safety and happiness of society, both the slaveholder, and land-less non-slaveholder, the slaves should be taken and emancipated, then by the same legitimate course of reasoning the whole property of the State should be taxed for the purpose. If emancipation shall take place by force of law, shall it be by the laws of the States or by the law of Congress? Let Congress abolish Slavery wherever she has jurisdiction in the military places, in the territories, and on the high seas, and in the District of Columbia, if the contracts of cession with Virginia and Maryland allow. I lay down the broad rule that Congress should do no more for the perpetuation of Slavery than she is especially bound to do. The debates in the Federal Convention prove that the Free States did not intend to assume the responsibilities of Slavery. In the language of Roger Sherman and others, they could not acknowledge the right of 'property in men.' There is then no moral obligation in the Union to sustain the rights of the South in slaves, except only they are morally bound to regard the contract with the South, and in the construction of that compact, the presumption in all cases of doubt is in favor of liberty. On the contrary the U. States are morally bound by all means consistent with the Constitution to extinguish Slavery. The word slave is not used in the Constitution, because the promises of all the Southern members of the Convention led to final emancipation, and a noble shame on all hands induced the expulsion of the word from the charter of Human Liberty. I cannot agree that there is any law superior to that of the Federal Constitution. It is the part of Christians to model human laws after the Divine code, but the law in the state of light from on High, must be paramount to the Bible itself. If any other practice should prevail, the confusion of religious interpretations of the Divine Will would be endless and insufferable. In a country where Jews, Christians and Infidels, and Deists and Catholics and Protestants, and Fourierists and Mormonites and Millerites and Shakers, all are concentrated into one nation, it would be subversive of all governmental action, that each sect should set up a Divine code as each 'understands it,' superior to the Constitution itself. If a case ever arises where conscience dictates a different doctrine—that the penalty of the law is rather to be borne than its prescriptions obeyed—then also there arises at the same time a case where the sufferer must look to God only for approbation and sustainment—he has passed from all appeal to mankind.

I dissent, then, from the ultra anti slavery and the ultra pro slavery men. I cannot join the North in the violation of the Constitution—I cannot stand by the south in making the moral sanction of the 'north;' nor do I regard it as a breach of the constitutional compact that she should seek a higher grade of civilization by using all legal means for the entire expulsion of slavery in the United States. Congress having no power over slavery in the States, the States, each one for itself, where its Constitution does not forbid, certainly has and should exercise the power of purchase and emancipation. In Kentucky the Constitution forbids the Legislature to act upon the subject. We do not therefore look to a Convention, or that which I most hope, to voluntary emancipation. Enlighteued self-interest, humanity and religion, are moving on with slow yet irresistible force to that final result. Let the whole North in mass, in conjunction with the patriotic of the South, withdraw the moral sanction and legal power of the Union from the sustainment of Slavery, then our existence as a people with undivided interests may yet be consummated. May the Ruler of all nations, the common Father of all men, who is no respecter of persons, and whose laws are not violated with impunity by individuals nor by States, move us to be just, happy and Free. May that spirit which has eternally consecrated in the admiration of men Salamis and Marathon, and Bunker's Hill and Yorktown, inspire our hearts, till the glorious principles of seventy-six shall be fully vindicated and throughout the land shall be established. 'Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and for ever.'

C. M. CLAY.

Lexington, Ky. Nov. 1843.

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

MR. WILLEY:—

Some months sickness has prevented my making a reply to an abusive article in the Maine Freewill Baptist Register of September 2d. whose editors have seen fit to vilify and abuse certain citizens of the same denomination as the editors, and it is to be regretted that their anathemas and vilifications extend even to ministers of the same persuasion as themselves.—But for this I should stop here—when professed ministers of the gospel so far forget the dictates and injunctions of that Holy Book which should be their rule, as to make a wicked and unchristian attack upon me, I shall not remain silent, but carry the war to the enemy's camp. Perhaps it may be well to go a little back and review the pretended cause of this abuse. A little prior to the publication of the Repository one of its editors called on me for funds to start their paper, telling me at the same time it was a pro slavery paper. This fact coming to the knowledge of the editor of the Standard and it was published whereupon the Repository of the 5th of August called me a liar and demanded proof. I sent a statement of facts to the Standard with the testimony of Elder Andrew Hobson, one of the most lauded and upright ministers in the Freewill Baptist connection. I could have sent the testimony of other ministers but deemed that of Elder Hobson sufficient. The editors of the Repository, instead of making a retraction, came out in a flaming article under the caption of 'Liberty Standard and Caleb Hodsden,' and charged me with the publication of an article in the Morning Star, derogatory, as they say, to the character of the Junior editors. The following circumstances caused the publication of the article in the Star. In the summer of 1842 an abolition society was formed in this neighborhood in which I took an active part and was chosen president. The result of the formation of the society was, 15 votes were given at the Sept. election for the slave. This highly exasperated the Rev. Gentleman (who at that time was a resident of Gorham and a violent politician) who undertook to abuse me and the society in all possible ways, first by inducing people (not?) to come to our meetings and called us fools, &c, which only increased our numbers to see what the facts were about.

The Rev. Gentleman then wrote letters to several gentlemen of my acquaintance, some of them out of the State, misrepresenting my character, telling them among other things that I was not regarded as an abolitionist in my own neighborhood and that I refused to vote the Liberty ticket.—This did not put me nor the society down. He next came to our place with a pretended temperance lecturer who took occasion to go out of his way and abuse the abolition enterprise. The Rev. Gentleman being at that time a regular minister of the Freewill Baptist connection, I was of opinion it should be publicly known. In the second place they say I mortgaged my property to Charles Harding Esq., for fear

of a 'minister scrape.' The Rev. Gentlemen are informed my property is not mortgaged to Mr. Harding or any other person. I would however respectfully ask the Rev. Gentlemen if they know how many minister scrapes I have had to fear? If they recollect a certain note given by a minister and endorsed by me to settle a scrape the minister got into with a young widow by causing her apron strings to become a little too short?. If he recollects when the note become due my being sued and his sending his horse to a distant town to prevent an attachment and afterwards saying the horse was dead? Does the Gentleman recollect my property being attached and my having considerable of the note to pay? If the gentleman has forgotten those things, I have not, and there is One who never forgets. Thirdly, the Rev. gentleman says I obtained a council from the Quarterly Meeting. I am at a loss to to account for this statement. The facts were, six charges, or complaints, were presented to the church against the Rev. Gentleman for immoral conduct, and the church (if it could be called a church) refused to consider them. The minority of the church (I was not of the number) made a complaint against the church to the Q. Meeting, which sent a council to investigate the affair, and finally reported to the Quarterly Meeting, against the church.—The Rev. Gentleman in the mean time took a letter of dismission from the church and was off. Fourthly, he says I was turned out of the church. I am glad I can give the gentleman credit for telling for once the truth. I did receive a letter of dismission from the church—While my case was pending before the church I several times called on the clerk for copies of the charges or complaints against me, the clerk informed me there was none with him:—I then called on the church in the Rev. Gentleman's presence for copies, and all the satisfaction I got was that the Rev. gentleman had communicated them to me in a letter.—I told the church if there had been such a letter it was lost, and I wanted them again. This request was denied me, I then told the church if they had aught against me I demanded to know what it was, and the proof, when one of the members said he heard me say, 'God had made of one blood white men and negroes;' another said he heard me say, 'Slavery must be put down by legislation;' another said, 'I heard him say the slaves must and shall all be free;' a number of others said, 'we shall be overrun with niggers.' This was a sample of the charges against me. I then asked them if they offered themselves as witnesses, as I want-wanted the privilege of cross examining. They all denied that they were witnesses. The Rev. Gentleman seeing his brethren were a little confused, said he thought there was conclusive evidence of a bad spirit, and called on me to prove to the contrary. I told them I had heretofore supposed a man was held innocent until proved guilty; but I was willing to tell them a little about the spirit of slavery, and commenced reading from the Bible, when the Rev. Gentleman flew into a passion and three times called me a liar without any rebuke from the church. Several other gentlemen took the liberty of their minister, and gave me abusive language and the meeting broke up in disorder and confusion. The Rev. Gentleman's threats to you, Brother Willey, are in perfect accordance with slavery, but I think much allowance ought to be made, as I suppose at the time of writing he fancied himself with his kindred at the south, who I am told are slave holders and slave breeders; but as I know you to be a man of courage I take the liberty of sending you this communication.

CALEB HODSDEN.

Gorham, Nov. 28, 1843.

For the Liberty Standard.

To the ministers and members of the Congregational Churches in Maine.

Beloved Brethren:—

You doubtless have seen or heard of the call for a 'convention of christians of different denominations' to meet at Hallowell, the ninth of next month. Is not the purpose, for which that convention is called good, important and worthy? It has appeared to me, not only desirable, but an imperious duty, that we should do something more than we have done, or are now doing for our enslaved brethren. All their rights, as men, are taken from them.—They are made marketable commodities, the laws under which they are placed do not recognize them as having any human relations. They are held in this condition by the influence of the professed followers of our Lord Jesus Christ; that is, were these professors unitedly to put forth the moral power, which they are capable of exerting, slavery would soon be overthrown. For the exercise of this power, the great Head of the church hold them responsible. What is proposed in this Convention is to come together and consult and pray, deliberate and devise, whether we cannot agree upon some judicious course of christian action, which may tend to free the church from all participation in this system of oppressive wickedness; and loosen the chains by which nearly three millions of our fellow country men are in bondage. 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' 'Open thy mouth for the dumb,—open thy mouth, judge righteously, plead the cause of the poor and needy.' Job says 'the cause which I knew not, I searched out.' It is mentioned as one of the characteristics of the righteous to consider and examine the cause of the weak and helpless; and of the wicked, that they refuse to look into their condition. 'The righteous considereth the cause of the poor; but the wicked regardeth not to know it." Prov. 29, 7.

There are several important points, on which we are all agreed. There are some others on which we differ. Is there any better method, which we can adopt to understand each other's views, and, where they now differ to harmonize them, than what is here proposed? May we not hope by a free, kind and christian interchange of views, to elicit truth, to elucidate some points, which are now dark, and thus prepare the way for more united and efficient action? Is it not desirable that we should be agreed? If there is a more excellent way than has hitherto been pursued, come and show us what it is. Do come, that there may be a concentration of wisdom. Come in the spirit of love, of brotherly kindness, and charity. Come in the exercise of prayer and faith. Come in the spirit of Christ, and we will investigate this subject; deeply ponder the case of the poor slaves and God will bless us.—Hoping to see many, especially of those, who have hitherto stood aloof from the enterprize, at the meeting,

I am truly your brother,

D. THURSTON.

Winthrop, Dec. 15, 1842.

From the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840, prepared by Theodore D. Weld.

CLAIMS OF HENRY CLAY.

1. He has been a slave holder for forty years, and now holds sixty persons as property.

3. He was one of the founders, and is now the President of the American Colonization Society, the grand antagonist of abolition.

3. When the bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union was under consideration in the U. States Senate, Mr. Clay gave a specimen of colonization benevolence towards free colored citizens, by making a motion to deprive them of the right to vote on the question of its acceptance by the people. *See Senate Journal.*

4. His great personal and official influence, when Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, secured the admission of Missouri, into the Union, as a slave State.

5. He gave his casting vote, February 18, 1791, in favor of perpetual slavery in Arkansas, at a time when that territory was almost entirely uninhabited; thus struggling for the widest possible extension of legalized crime.

6. He first proposed the annexation of Texas, by a motion to that effect April 3, 1820.

7. He has earnestly contended against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in 'any Territory of the United States,' and introduced resolutions into the United States Senate, denouncing 'interference of the citizens of any of the States,' to effect either of these objects. *See his resolutions, passed May, 10, 1338.*

8. He zealously opposed the calling of a convention in Kentucky, a measure *without which the abolition of slavery by law,* CANNOT TAKE PLACE IN THAT STATE. George W. Weisenger, who is associate editor of the Louisville Journal, the leading Clay paper at the West, in a letter dated July 6, 1838, says; 'It is well known here that Mr. Clay is warmly opposed to a convention. While the Convention law was under discussion, letters were received from him, remonstrating against the passage of the law.'

9. February 7, 1838, he made his 'great speech for—Southern votes, in which he said: *'The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, is incompatible with the liberty of the European descendents.'*

"Mock Auctions."—The number of these infamous establishments has greatly increased, and in several of our principal streets they have become a perfect nuisance. They constitute one of the very remarkable and peculiar mysteries of New York which have not yet found a Eugene Sue to unveil and depict them. These "mock auctions," are got up by a sort of confederacy, composed of half a dozen individuals termed Peter Funks. One becomes the auctioneer—another officiates as clerk and the remainder constitute the audience. The business is then commenced with a good deal of noise and clamor, which attract unwary customers from the street, who are cheated and plundered in the most elegant style. Some one of the Peter Funks gets hold of some Connecticut or eastern man, gets him into the store, tips a wink to the chief of the bureau for the time being, who then produces a large box, filled with a most miscellaneous assortment of articles, one or two of them worth perhaps fifty cents or a dollar. Some of the Peter Funks bids a cent on the articles, the Connecticut man, to whom the only articles in the "lot" worth anything have been judiciously exhibited, elated by the prospects of a glorious bargain, bids two cents, and the box is knocked down to him. He is then taken to the back room, and learns that he is to pay two cents on every article in the whole lot, and if he refuses to pay, he is at once pounced upon and plundered of all the cash in his possession.

But these chaps sometimes get caught in a trap. The other day it so happened to a few of the fraternity. A Spanish sailor was led into one of these dens and plundered of all his money. He was only against six, and he prudently refrained from retaliating in any way at the time. But next day he returned with a dozen of his messmates, entered the store, locked the door inside, and thrashed the whole lot of scoundrels, from left to right, and right to left, till they were all beat almost to a mummy. The Jack tars then made the Peter Funks return the money, and after giving three cheers for honesty, they retreated in triumph to the grog shop on the corner.

We advise all eastern men, and other strangers, to beware of these "mock auctions."—[N. Y. Her.

Ship Building.—The number of vessels built in the United States, during the year ending Oct. 1, 1842, was 116 ships, 91 barques, 273 brigs, 404 schooners and 137 sloops, the aggregate tonnage being 129,083 tons.

The tonnage is set against the States as follows: Maine 57 ships 50 barques, 55 brigs, 1 sbc. and 1 sloop—tonnage 38,041. New York 6 ships, 5 barques, 17 brigs, 134 schs. 22 sloops—tonnage 20,241. Massachusetts 32 ships, 14 barques, 21 brigs, 4 schs, and 1 sloop—tonnage, 18,632.—Pennsylvania, 1 ship, 4 barques, 6 brigs, 158 schs. 43 sloops—tonnage 13,666. Maryland, 3 ships, 6 barques 99 brigs, 0 schs, 1 sloop—tonnage 7,937 Ohio, tonnage 7,904. Kentucky, tonnage 5,608.—Connecticut, 3 ships, 5 barques, 7 brigs, 7 schs, 1 sloop—tonnage, 3,353. Ney Jersey, 16 brigs, 26 schs, 5 sloops—tonnage 3,116. Rhode Island 8 ships, 3 Schs—tonnage 2,516. New Hampshire, 4 ships, 1 barque—tonnage 1,044. District of Columbia, 1 brig 48 schs—tonnage 396. Virginia 1 ship, 8 brigs, 3 schs—tonnage 889. Delaware, 1 ship, 4 brigs, 4 schs—tonnage 713. South Carolina, 5 brigs 1 sch. and 1 sloop—tonnage 482.—North Carolina, 14 brigs, 4 schs, 1 sloop—tonnage 1,185. Tennessee, tonnage 221. Michigan, 6 brigs—tonnage 385. Alabama, 5 schs, 1 sloop—tonnage 282. Georgia, tonnage 124.

A Thief Caught in his own Trap.—The cellar of the store of A. Bedell & Son, 92 Mulberry street, was entered on Wednesday night by a black fellow, for the purpose of robbing the money-drawer of the store after it should be closed. Soon the cry of murder, and Mr. Bedell and a watchman being called, entered the store, and found the fellow completely wedged in the trap-door opening into the cellar, unable to move an inch. He had shoved the door up until a barrel of coffee, which stood upon it, pressed against a shelf above, which prevented him from throwing it off, and the weight pressing upon him was so great that he could not extricate himself, so that his only resource was to cry for help. A lady sleeping in a rear room, first hearing his cries, ran to the store door, asking, "who's there?" "I'm fast!" was the answer.—"How did you get there?" "I know I ought not to be here, but I got in to steal." On being released, he was so exhausted as to be unable to stand and probably could not have lived in the trap an hour longer. He gave Charles Williams as his name, but we learn that his real name is George Van Waganen, and that, though only 19 years old, he has been in the State Prison. He was committed of course.—[New York Paper.

An Irishman, noted for his incredible stories, was once told by his master that he had better hire an office and do lying for his living. "Arrah," said Pat, "no doubt yer honor would be the first customer." [Boston Transcript.]

Talking.—The man who talks too slowly, mumbles us to sleep; the man who talks too fast, wearies us; he who speaks as if he were bred in a mill, breaks the drum of our ear; he who is forever losing the thread of his discourse, and exclaims every minute, "Where was I?" first amuses, and then puts us in a rage; he who is always choosing his words, grates our nerves. Speaking is an art in which many clever men are deficient, while many a fool possesses it by instinct—a circumstance which leads us to pronounce judgments of character which are totally reversed on appeal.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, DEC. 21, 1843.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING.—*George Washington.*

LIBERTY TICKET,

Nominated by the National Convention, May 12, 1841.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

Of Michigan.

"Our own slave states, and especially the more southern of them, in which the number of slaves is greater, and in which, of course the sentiment of injustice is stronger than in the more northern ones, are to be placed on the list of decaying communities.

* * * * * *

"The question now for the North finally to decide is—shall the slave states draw us down with them and both perish, or shall we, by a decided conjunct exertion of virtuous energy, save ourselves and them from destruction."—*James G. Birney.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS MORRIS.

Of Ohio.

"I rejoice that the abolition of slavery throughout the civilized world is no longer problematical; it seems to be almost universally conceded that this stupendous fraud upon a portion of the human race is fast drawing to a close, and the great question with us is truly what measures are best suited to accomplish this desirable end in the United States.

* * * * "Political action is necessary to produce moral reformation in a nation; and that action with us can only be effectually exercised through the ballot box. And surely the ballot box can never be used for a more noble purpose than to restore and secure to every man his inalienable rights."—*Thomas Morris,*

Democratic Candidate for President,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"I must go into the Presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding states, and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists.

* * * * *

"It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views CAN EVER RECEIVE MY CONSTITUTIONAL SANCTION." *Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural Address, March 4th,* 1837.

Whig Candidate for President.

HENRY CLAY.

"I know there is a *visionary* dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subjects of property. I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction. *That is property which the law declares to be property.* Two hundred years have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property."

* * * * *

"If I had been a citizen of Pennsylvania when Franklin's plan (of gradual emancipation) was adopted, I should have voted for it; because, by no possibility could the black race ever gain ascendency in the State. But if I had been then, or were now a citizen of any of the planting States—the southern or south western States—*I should have opposed,* and would continue to *oppose any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate.*"

* * * *

"It is NOT TRUE, and I REJOICE that it is not true, that *either* of the two great parties in this country has any DESIGN OR AIM at ABOLITION. I should DEEPLY LAMENT if it were true."—*Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate of the United States, February, 7th, 1839.*

PROPOSALS.

Congress is soon to commence its session, which will no doubt be long. Many important subjects will come up, especially in relation to the Great Question of Liberty. The 50,000 or 55,000 liberty votes of this year have given our cause an importance which will be FELT at Washington, and able reporters, unawed by the slave power, are expected to watch the developments there.

The great Presidential election is also approaching, and every thing in the political department has a direct reference to that.

Every liberty man, and his neighbors, should become correctly and thoroughly informed on these subjects, and we intend the Liberty Standard shall contain such information. Our state legislature will also hold its session.

We will send the paper to new subscribers, beginning with the session of congress,

15 weeks for 50 cents.
30 weeks for $1,00
52 weeks for $1,60.

Will abolitionists in every town now take hold and send us 1000 new subscribers on the above terms? Pay always in advance. No time is to be lost.

MR. SEVERANCE, THE GAG, AND THE SLAVEHOLDING SPEAKER.

Last week we refrained from any remarks on Mr. S's not voting against the gag lest we should do him injustice. Had there been any party necessity for dodging that question there would have been no doubt in the case; for having unequivocally justified the whig gag of the extra session of 1841, so far as principle was concerned he would vote for any gag whenever the necessities of his party were sufficient. But in this case no such necessity existed, and while many other papers censured him for dodging the question, among which is the Emancipator, Mr. Leavitt seeing him in his seat a few moments only before the vote was taken, and knowing no other reason for his absence, we believed there was another reason. And although his abuse of us has not been slight, we would not without good reason give an unfavorable impression of his conduct. It now appears that Mr. S. was seized by a severe illness to which he is somewhat subject, which obliged him to leave his seat immediately after voting for speaker, and seek medical aid.

But with regard to his vote for a slaveholding speaker there is no apology. While that office is *claimed* by the overseers, after having held it for thirty years in nearly unbroken succession—no man can vote for a slaveholder for that office—so important in its influences—without voting for the Slave Power. Indeed, it was scarcely possible to give a vote, which, under all the circumstances, would more effectually support that power. The people of this district have now to remember that *they* have been made to declare for the perpetual surrender of the speaker of the House of Representatives to the overseers. In this whigs and democrats perfectly agree, for there was but *one solitary vote for a man from the free states!* and that was for Wilkins—a democrat of Penn.

Nor was there any need of thus voting, for there was no possibility of success. There was not the miserable reason that it was the least of two evils, for nothing would be thus gained by such a vote. The whole effect of it, therefore, was to show the south that all the Journal had said against the monopoly of slaveholders over the nation resulted merely from the necessities of his situation. Then too, the inconsistency would be too gross, of refusing to vote for a slaveholder for speaker, yet vote for Henry Clay for President. That would not do. Kennebec and Franklin have been compelled to declare by their representative for the elevation of slavery to the speaker's chair for two years more, indeed perpetually, for no stronger reason will ever exist that now exists for the free states to claim their rights.

It is a gratifying fact that New England is redeemed in regard to the reception of petitions, with the exception of three "democrats" of the Atherton school from New Hampshire; and the finger of public scorn will soon drive them back into that insignificancy from which professed *democracy* called them but to disgrace their country, and especially their native New England.

The proportionate vote on this question, by the present House with two thirds democrats, is as great in favor of the right of petition, as it was in the last congress with a large majority of whigs; and no one can fail to see that the old party discipline on this subject is giving way. In this is clearly seen the moral suasion of the liberty party. The right of petition, however, is not now of very great importance to the anti-slavery cause, except on the score of principle. It has so many other channels in which to flow that its course is very little obstructed by the gag. The whigs will entirely fail in their attempt to seduce the liberty party from the close pursuit of its great objects by their votes against the gag. If both a whig and democratic congress can live under it, as is now proved to be the fact, the liberty party can get along very well. Besides, if it has been the means of preventing the election of one representative who would have voted against that 21st rule, it has secured the votes of ten others against the rule, elected by other parties.

TEXAS.

The Houston Telegraph states that a large majority of the legislature are probably in favor of annexation with the United States, but that Texas will make no overture for that object. Should a proposition to that end be made by the government of this country, Texas might accede to it

This is what we suggested to be probable some time since, and should it prove true, the danger of annexation will have passed; for it is hardly to be expected that our government will *ask* for Texas. This may have been the reason why the Message contained no recommendation for annexation.

Should Texas be kept out of the union, and should slavery be abolished there, the effect on slavery in this country might not be what many anticipate. For the influence of our government might be sufficient to induce Texas to grant, what England has always refused, the right to re-capture the fugitive. The example of the supposed arrangements between the states of this union might not be deemed too bad for Texas. This would prevent the escape of slaves south.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES G. BIRNEY.

E. W. Goodwin, of Albany, N. Y. proposes "to publish an engraved Portrait of JAMES G. BIRNEY, to be engraved on steel of large size in the best style of the art, and delivered to subscribers at one dollar each, or $9 per dozen."

This is an excellent plan, and no doubt many in this State will wish to obtain it to make their associations, and those of their children with that *good man,* still more endeared. The work is to be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

We will cheerfully act as agent, and hereby request all who wish for the Portrait, warranted good, to send their names to this office.

OLD QUESTIONS.

The editor of Zion's Advocate notices in a historical sketch of a Baptist Association in Kentucky, the following among other questions and answers of old times. It would seem that the effect of continued slavery on the *face* was not then complete, if it was on the conscience; for they did not unblushingly and explicitly justify adultery, as some southern Baptist churches have since done, and churches of other denominations practice on the same principles. It also appears that the non fellowship of slaveholders, is no new thing.

In 1807 the following question was sent to the Association:

Query. Is it consistent with good order for the Baptist churches of our Union, to invite those preachers to preach among us, who have withdrawn from us on account of slavery.

Answer. It is considered imprudent (under the present state of things) to intermeddle therewith.

Query. 1812. What shall be done with a black member, having his wife taken from him, and removed to a distant part, in case he marries another?

Answer. We advise that churches in such cases should act prudently and tenderly towards that afflicted people.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETATY OF WAR.

The regular army consists of 716 commissioned officers, 17 military storekeepers, and 7599 enlisted men, (non-commissioned officers artificers, musicians and privates, of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen,) 40 sergeants, and 250 enlisted men, of ordnance, making an aggregate of 8.613." Major General Scott has command of the army, with his head quarters at Washington.

It is recommended that the act of last year abolishing the office of one inspector General be repealed; also that the law abolishing the 2d. regiment of Dragoons be repealed, and the regiment restored. A law is asked more effectually to suppress dueling in the army. The different departments are stated to have been conducted with fidelity and ability. The military Academy at West Point is spoken of as in a prosperous condition, and as highly useful; and it is strongly recommended to the favorable regard of congress.—The commerce of the western lakes and rivers demands the particular attention of this department in removing obstructions, improving harbors, &c. The extinction of the Indian title to the southern and western shore of lake Superior, requires the attention of the government for uniting that lake with lake Huron by means of locks, thus affording uninterrupted navigation. Surveys of rivers west of the Mississippi are called for as affording communication with the Oregon, and as necessary for the establishment of military posts.

A national foundry is called for, for the casting of ordnance of the most suitable character. The national armories are said to be in excellent condition, and the amount of property in them is $17,398,021. Legislation is called for to protect from fraud those public lands containing mineral substances—especially lead mines.

The Indian relations are generally peaceable. The Choctaws have not all removed, but are expected to in the spring, by which the State of Mississippi will be "relieved of a population undesirable." Many of the southwestern Indians, especially the Cherokees and Choctaws, have made considerable advances in civilization, are engaged in husbandry, and are taking great pains to educate their children. The Choctaws early in the present year appropriated $8000 of their annuities to purposes of education. The annuities do the Indians little good, the traders in most instances getting the money, and the reliance on them preventing habits of industry. A revision of the whole system might be beneficial. Farther legislation is necessary totally to prevent the sale of ardent spirits by other persons among them. The pay of sub-agents ought to be increased from 750 to 1,000. A history of all the Indian tribes made from public documents, is commenced. A modification of the law forbidding the payment of any agencies not directed by congress, is recommended with respect to this department.

There yet remain on the rolls 21,064 pensioners for revolutionary services, including widows. The business of that department has suffered for want of appropriations to employ sufficient labor, and $2,000 more are called for for that purpose, in consequence of granting pensions to widows for five years. There are 1227 unsettled accounts in that department, and the number has been much reduced within the last year.

A new building for the War Department is called for.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—ABSTRACT OF REPORT.

The Navy consists of the following vessels: 1 ship 120 guns; 9 ships of the line, 90 guns each; 1 razee 62 guns; 12 frigates 52 guns; 1 frigate 50 guns; 2 frigates 48 guns; 11 sloops 24 guns each; 3 sloops 22 guns each; 5 sloops 16 guns each; 2 sloop store ships 6 guns each. Eleven 10 gun brigs and schooners. Four first class sloops are nearly ready to be launched. The steam ship Mississippi 12 guns, the Fulton 8 guns the Union 4 guns, the Poinsett 2 guns, the Michigan, iron steamer, nearly ready on lake Erie, 6 guns, besides 4 small schooners employed as packets. In all 76 vessels.

The Washington is broken up, the Hudson is unfit for repair, the Concord was lost in the Mozambique channel, Oct. 2, 1842. The Grampus has not been heard from since March last, off S. Carolina. She is probably lost. The Missouri is burnt. The Franklin is laid up at Charleston for repairs, the Independence has received similar orders. The Constitution is undergoing repairs at New York.

An iron steamer of 1000 tons is building at Pittsburg, with Hunter's submerged propeller. Two sloops of the largest size have been built, and 4 others are about ready to be launched.

The Home Squadron, 16 vessels, cruises from the Newfoundland Banks to the Amazon river; the Mediterranean, 9 vessels, in the Mediterranean sea; the Brazil Squadron, 7 vessels, from the Amazon to Cape Horn, to cape Negro, thence along the African coast to the cape of Good Hope. The Pacific Squadron, 10 vessels, along the whole west coast of America. The East India Squadron, 6 vessels, from the Canary Islands to the Bight of Biafra, and from the coast of Africa to the thirteenth degree west longitude.

Two war steamers have been launched during the year; the Union on Hunter's plan, the Princeton on Ericson's. The improvements on these plans are thought to be important, and others still are proposed at different places.

The increase of the Home Squadron is regarded as necessary in "guarding our own shore, our coasting trade, and our trade with the West Indies.' It is recommended that the law of last year limiting the number of officers in the navy, be repealed so far as regards the warrant officers, except midshipmen, and that these remain as at the beginning of the year. The docking of timber is objected to as it is liable to be worked while unseasoned and consequently will shrink, and it is also more exposed to dry rot. The estimate for the Bureau of Ordnance is $520,000 above that of last year, and that of Yards & Docks $180,000 over last year. Efforts are making by Mr. Van Schmidt for preparing hemp without rotting, and with a fair prospect of success, in that important measure. The appropriation of $100,000 for building a floating dry dock was found insufficient for the measure and was relinquished.

The report of the Exploring Expedition will be ready by the first of March next. The Superintendent of the buildings asks for $20,000 for grading the grounds, &c. Experiments have been made for testing the quality of coal, for preventing the explosion of boilers, and for improving the strength of iron. An addition of nine clerks is asked for this Department.

Remark. The leading object of the Home Squadron, as Mr. Adams stated in a speech in Congress last year, is 'to convoy the American slave traders' This is the only 'coasting trade' that needs 'guarding,' while this branch of the navy is now to be one third larger than any other.—It may also be important to the welfare of Texas to present to Mexico a show of strong naval power. In either case the real object is to protect the 'peculiar institution,' although it is not so distinctly avowed as in some previous reports.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

New Year's day is a fine time to exchange expressions of affection and congratulation among friends; and suppose we give the friends of liberty a hint. If one in four of our subscribers would send us a good new subscriber to begin the year, the Liberty Standard would sustain itself through the coming year. This can be done, the cause would have the benefit—and O, how would one's heart be encouraged!

Pardon another hint. Might not the friends in each town where four papers are now sent, agree to this plan, and all others send one at least?

What say to the '*New Year's Gift?*'

A WORD TO J. S. DONELL.

This gentleman is the Whig Representative from Bath, and through the last Bath Telegraph addresses 'A word to the Liberty Standard.' The exposure of his disgraceful abandonment of the liberty party, he having stood as their candidate at the first trial, then going over to the whigs for the sake of being elected to the Legislature this year, was made by a correspondent of the Liberty Standard, not by its editor. But no matter for that. We regard it a total 'abandonment of the cause of the slave' to join the whig or democrat party. But the reason which he assigns for his course appears to be, that 'some modern abolitionist,' like H. C. Wright, are non-resistants! Indeed! Mr. D. ought to know that the liberty party has no more to do with those persons, and no more sympathy with them respecting the things referred to, than he has himself, and that they are among the most determined opposers of the liberty party.—Besides, he should know that the whigs have formed a very close connection with non resistants, and are publishing their writings with acclamation. Mr. Donnell should have been better informed, then he would not have been led into his present undesirable position.

MICHIGAN.

The official returns from this State show a liberty vote of 2775 which is a gain of 655 on the vote of last year. The whole vote of the State was 1718 more than in 1841. The vote of this year was as follows;

Birney	2,775
Barry (dem.)	2,1414
Pitcher (whig.)	15,007

The legislature stands: House 46 democrats; whigs 6. Senate 18, all dem.

The true principles of liberty are making steady progress in that new state. The Signal of Liberty gives the following votes, and adds remarks as appropriate to Maine as Michigan.

"We must urge upon our friends to make vigorous efforts to secure what Alvan Stewart calls the "Town Power"—that is, a permanent Liberty majority in a town, so that it shall be known and recognized habitually as a Liberty town.—Many towns in this state afford ample encouragement. We will subjoin the vote in a few as a specimen.

	Dem.	Whig.	Liberty.
White Lake,	35	30	18
Lyons	77	47	53
Highland,	46	7	22
Commerce,	87	17	19
Rives,	21	10	43
Springport,	24	15	16
Union,	37	12	35
London,	39	5	21

These and many more towns can soon be carried by systematic, persevering efforts."

When our votes for Governor are counted we intend to see how some of our towns stand in this state; & this is the more important as there is some controversy as to which is the Banner town in Me. Monson claims it, so does New Sharon, and we believe one or two other towns. The comparative importance of the town power is not likely to be overrated, and the securing of that to liberty is precisely this winter's work—work to be done in every man's neighborhood these long winter evenings, and before the traveling is bad.

YEAS AND NAYS ON THE GAG,

As given in the New York Tribune. The Italics are whigs, the others democrats.

Yeas. Messrs. *Adams,* Anderson, *Barnard,* Beardsley, Benton, W. J. Brown, *Jeremiah Brown Buffington,* J. E. Cary, *Carroll,* Catlin, *Clingman,* Clinton, *Collamer Cranston,* Dana, R. D. Davis, Dean, *Dickey,* Dillingham, Dunlap, Ellis, *Elmer, Fish, Florence, Foot, Frick, Giddings, Grinnell,* Hale, Hamlin, *Hardin Harper,* Henley, Herrick, Habbell, *Hudson,* Hongerford, *Washington Hunt,* James B. Hunt, *Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin Jenks, Perley B. Sohnson,* Kennedy, *Daniel P. King,* Kirkpatrick, Leonard, Maclay, McClellan, McDowell, *McIlvaine, Marsh. Edward J. Morris,* Joseph Morris, *Moseley,* Owen, Parmenter, *Patterson,* Petit, *Phœnix, Elisha R. Potter,* Emery D. Potter, *Ramsey,* Rathborn, *Charles M. Reed,* Robinson, *Rodney, Rogers, Sample, Schenck,* Thomas H. Seymour, Simons, *Albert Smith,* J. T. Smith, Stetson, John Stewart, Sykes, *Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton,* Wheaton, *White,* Williams, *Winthrop W. Wright*—91.

Nays.—Messrs. Arrington, Atkinson, *Barringer,* Belser, Bidlack, James Black, James A. Black Blackwell, Bossier, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, J. Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, *Milton Brown,* Burke, Caldwell, Campbell, Augustus A. Chapman, *Chappell, Chilton,* Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, *Garrett Davis,* John W. Davis, *Deberry, Dellett,* Douglas, Dromgoole, Farlee, Ficklin, French, Gilmer, *Willis Green,* Grider, Haralsan, Hays, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Preston King, Labranche, Lewis, Lucas, Lumpkin, McCauslen, McClernand, McConnell, McKay, Moore, Murphy, *Newton,* Norris, Payne, *Peyton,* Pratt, *Rayner,* David S. Reid, Reding, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Russell, St. John, Saunders, *Senter,* Simpson, Slidell, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stiles, Stone, Strong, Taylor, *Thomasson,* Tibbet, Weller, Wentworth, Wilkins, Wise, Woodward, Yost—95.

For the Right of Petition,	whigs,	47
	Democrats,	44
Against the Right of Petition,	whigs,	15
	Democrats,	80

This odious rule of unsurpassed despotism originated in a *democratic* (?) congress, lived through a *whig* congress, is now re-endorsed by a *democratic* House, and each party possessing heavy majorities.

Well, thanks to the Ballot, the cause of Liberty has but a slight dependence on either of those parties. The abolition cause is so little hindered by the Gag, that we do not much regret its existence except on the ground of principle. If democrats and whigs can stand it, let them do it. The cause of Human Rights is not now compelled to suffer strangellation in the hands of unprincipled politicians, but has other channels, broad and deep, in which to flow.

HENRY CLAY A GAMBLER.

The whigs deny this charge and publish the statement of Mr. Somebody, who says Mr. Clay told him he had not gambled for the last 20 years. Now we make this offer. We will engage to prove by substantial witnesses in this state, that Mr. Clay has gambled and won money in games within half that time; and that his habits as a gambler have been well understood at Washington within three years, on this condition; viz. that the whig papers in the state shall publish the testimony. Now, gentlemen, accept this offer, or as honorable men withdraw your denial of the charge that Mr. Clay is a gambler, and hereafter at least remain silent respecting it.

☞ We mentioned a few facts lately showing the extreme fastidiousness of the whigs of Augusta as manifested at the formation of a tract society. The affecting reply is

"Why is it, Mr. Willey, that you so seldom speak the truth?"

Why man, you mistake, or your printer. Your difficulty is that we speak *too much* truth. Please correct, for certainly a paper whose egregious misstatements have so often been proved untrue from its own columns without correction would have no more than said, "you were misinformed."

We have enquired of several gentlemen from Augusta as to the correctness of our statements who say they were right. If Henry Clay is the "soul and embodiment of the whig party," poets would certainly justify using them as synonymes. Keep cool, friend.

FLORIDA.

This small peninsula is by no means an uninteresting spot of our country, viewed simply in a financial aspect. It was purchased from Spain about the year 1820, at $5,000,000, which with the interest, now amounts to $7,229,418. A Territorial government has been maintained at a heavy expense. The estimate for 1842 for this purpose was as follows.

Governor's Salary	$2,500
Four judges at $1,800 and one at 2,300	9,500
Secretary	1,500
Contingent expenses	3,50
For stationary furnished the governor prior to 1840	539
Compensation and mileage of members of Legislative council, pay of officers, stationary, fuel, rent, printing, furniture, incidentals, including arrearages	34,140
Salaries of 5 marshals	1,000
Salaries for 5 District Attornies	1,000
Salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida	1,000
Surveyor General, Florida	2,000
Clerks	1,000
	$54,529

The appropriations for the previous year made about the same, excepting a small sum for arrearages.

The annual expense since 1820, would not probably amount to this sum; but suppose it to average $30,000 per annum, the sum would amount to $670,000; and this sum would not include the heavy military expenses of the territory, nor the expenses there of the Indian department, all of which would probably treble the above amount.

For Slave-hunting, and Armed Occupation policy of the last year, say $50,000,000

What has the nation received from that territory to counterbalance these enormous sums? It has next to no commerce from the importations of which revenue would be derived; the sale of public lands must therefore be looked to chiefly; and what has been obtained from these? In January, 1841, the sales had amounted to *two per cent only* on the cost and interest, and probably the proportion is not now greater than that.

Has the nation derived any accession of strength from that peninsula? The question answers itself. In consequence of the existence of slavery its population is exceedingly sparse, and there is not military strength enough belonging to the territory to protect it from that portion of its own population, made enemies of their country by oppression. As to moral or intellectual advantages to the nation, they are wholly out of the question. The whole territory is a moral curse.

Had slavery not existed there since 1820, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the territory, from the sale of its lands, its commerce, its industry and improvements which follow in the train of liberty, would have met the whole expense.—Vast military and Indian expenditures would have been unnecessary, the Florida war would never disgrace the nation with worse than pagan infamy, population would have flowed in without being tempted thither at a national expense of 80 or $100,000 a year, and Florida would now have been a flourishing state in the Union.

What then has the nation made by continuing slavery in Florida? Has it been a matter of speculation?—for it is to be remembered that Congress has had power to abolish it from the time the deed of cession was accepted to the present moment. Slavery there has been voluntarily supported by the nation,—have we made money by it? We think there is no reasonable doubt that slavery in Florida has cost the country a dead loss of at least $60,000,000 in 23 years? Is not sin a disgrace to any people?

Another thing should be well considered at the present moment. Whenever the territory shall contain the requisite population, the cession deed secures for its admission into the Union on the same terms as those on which the original states were admitted; and, situated as it is, its admission as a slave state will be inevitable, unless slavery is abolished there before that time. Congress has taken every measure to forestall that event by exerting every means to hasten the increase of population so as to secure its admission. Whatever, therefore, is done to prevent another slave state from coming into the union must be done speedily. The Liberty party must press its instrumentalities till the nation is so influenced by its power as to carry the abolition of slavery in Florida, before its population shall secure its admission as a slave state.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S LETTER.

The perusal of this noble, eloquent article will afford a high degree of satisfaction and encouragement. We have not labored in vain. He avows distinctly the liberty party objects, and this may doubtless be regarded as an incipient step towards the liberty ticket in Kentucky. But he must emancipate his slaves as Mr Birney did, or his inconsistency will destroy him.

Mr. Clay's contradictory avowal of those infidel principles, so deeply interwoven into the old parties, is painful. He says christians should model the laws after the divine code, yet that code are not clearly ascertainable;—that the Bible is not of supreme obligation, yet the laws of God 'are not violated with impunity by individuals or states!' What absurdity! Mr. Clay will see this point better hereafter. As this is the only matter in which he differs from the liberty party, he should know that we ask for nothing but a practical recognition of the truths admitted by all who believe God governs the world;—indeed, all we ask is, that the constitution shall be construed according to the established fundamental principles of legal interpretation. Still, as he admits we may properly bear the penalty of wicked law, which is all the liberty party proposes, his difference from us is slight.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Happening to be in the vicinity of New Sharon at the time of the 2d or 3d trial for representative in that district, I was informed that the greatest marriage took place in that town that ever happened, viz: the marriage of the whig and democratic parties.

I would wish to be informed if the parties have lived in all the enjoyments of connubial life since their nuptial vows were celebrated.

If so, surely the leopard must have changed his spots. O. P.

The Governor of North Carolina announces in his annual message the total failure of the Free School System attempted in that state.

The Albany Journal states that two millions and a quarter barrels of flour have gone down the canals to market this year.

CONGRESS.

But little has been done since the organization of congress except to receive the Reports of the Heads of Departments. Much controversy has arisen on the question whether those members who were not elected by districts, according to the law of the last congress, should be allowed seats, and also whether the Protest of the whigs against it should be entered on the Journal. The determination clearly is to allow the members their seats, and prevent the Protest from standing on the Journal if possible. The Van Buren part of the democratic party appears clearly in the ascendant at present, and it is intimated that Calhoun will withdraw his name.

The following is from Mr. Leavitt's Correspondence:

THE MESSAGE.

I reached Washington in time to hear the Message of President Tyler. As it was sent off by express to all parts of the *North*, (!) and has, doubtless, been seen by all our readers, I shall not attempt an analysis of its contents. It will be seen that it contains no allusion whatever to the magnificent project of a commercial treaty with Great Britain, for the relaxation of our tariff, and the reduction of the English duties on all our agricultural products *except grain (!)*, which figured so largely in General Green's correspondence, in the London Herald, and in Daniel Webster's *Baltimore* speech. The only hint on the subject of reciprocity relates to a relaxation of duties in Germany, on our cotton and rice, and a prospect of the same on tobacco, which, he says, will 'remove the *only* impediment' to a 'most liberal commercial intercourse.' Our minister at Berlin is instructed to press this object for the advantage of '*the* agricultural interests of the United States,' as it 'will affect injuriously *no existing* interest of the Union.' Not a word is said about a market for the grain and provisions of the North West; but it is plainly assumed that cotton, tobacco, and rice, include *all* 'the agricultural interests' of the nation. N. B. The exports of grain and provisions in 1842 exceed sixteen millions of dollars, and the increased production is almost boundless; but still, the President and his Cabinet have not found out that there is any such 'agricultural interest' to be noticed in the actions of the Government. It will come up, however, when free labor shall be heard at Washington.

The Message says nothing about the increase of the army and navy—the deficiency of upwards of four millions in the revenue, for the year, having given the go-by to the magnificent projects of Messrs. Upshur and Spencer on this point. Nothing satisfactory or statesman-like is proposed concerning the post-office, but only a continuation of the mean and mousing policy of the 'greatest vigilance and circumspection' to exact money enough from the North to send mails to the few readers among the illiterate population of the wide South. The District of Columbia has a good word, but the Representatives dare not touch it, unless under the gag or the P. Q., lest the crying injustice of slavery should come up for investigation. Mr. Tyler wants very much to have the privilege of making fifteen millions of paper money, although he admits that 'the operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount.' He can't do it.

CHOICE OF SPEAKER.

The anticipated difficulties in the organization of the House did not show themselves on Monday. The Democratic members held a caucus respecting the speakership, and having agreed to support the candidate who should receive two thirds of the votes in caucus, proceeded to ballot, when Mr. John W. Jones, of Virginia, received exactly two-thirds. Of course, he was supported by the whole party in the House on the first trial. Of 188 votes given, Mr. Jones received 128; Mr. White, 59; and Mr. Wilkins, 1. The Democrats have more than two thirds of the House. They have thus, by their first act, renewed their fealty to the slave power, and have echoed the testimony of the whigs in the last Congress, that in these parties, no man who is not a slave holder can ever be elected Speaker. The vain expectations of the Pennsylvanians, that Mr. Wilkins, of Pittsburg, by his age, talents, experience in legislation, unflinching subservience to slavery, and uncommitted position on the Presidency, could obtain the choice of the house, are signally rebuked. Why will sagacious men shut their eyes upon these indications of the power which controls all departments of our government.

THE 21st RULE.

Only two Southern Whigs, White, of Kentucky, and Clingman, of North Carolina, voted for the repeal of the gag. Formerly there used to be from four to six; thus we see how much the spirit of liberty has gained from their more intimate intercourse with the abolition whigs of the North.—All the Kentucky members but one voted for the gag. Does any one believe they voted in this respect against the wishes, or without the counsel, direct or indirect, of their great leader—Harry of the West? Even Mr. Thomasson, whose election was hailed as such an anti slavery and Whig triumph by the Whig Anti Slavery Standard, voted for the gag. Yet they are all 'glorious whigs,'—not one whit the less true and reliable Whigs for all the purposes of the whig party, on that account. Who doubts that the whig party is 'the true Liberty party' of the country?

All the Democrats from Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Michigan, who voted at all, voted against the gag, and all but one from New Jersey and Indiana. The vote of one Democrat, Hale, from New Hampshire, in favor of liberty, is a memorable event, and with the votes of Maine and Connecticut, shows the breaking up of the old Van Buren policy. The three serviles from New Hampshire, Burke, Redding, and Norris, are all that remain of that old brood to disgrace New England. The New England vote stood, for repeal, 10 Whigs and 11 Democrats; for the gag, 3 Democrats. In New York, Mr. Van Buren's own State, the servile policy has been scouted by his own party—the vote of the Democratic members being 17 for repeal, to 5 for the gag. From Pennsylvania, where Buchanan and Wilkins bear sway, only one Democrat, J. T. Smith, was found to vote for Liberty. This will be remembered, if Mr. Buchanan should ever be a candidate for popular honors, requiring the votes of the people of the free States. Had the Whigs allowed the election of Whittier, Boltwood, and Hayden, in Massachusetts, and had Dr. Duncan and Henry Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, not dodged between the wishes of their constituents and the commands of their masters, and had Severance minded his duty, the gag might have been repealed. As it is, the result is glorious—particularly for the proof it gives of the relaxation of party trammels in the Democracy of the North. The business is not yet at an end, however, and the object may yet be accomplished, as the rules have not been adopted and probably will not be for some time to come.

Mr. Leavitt gives a full analysis of votes from different states north and south on this question, for accepting the 21st rule, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

	Ayes. W.	Ayes. D.	Noes. W.	Noes. D.	Dodged W.	Dodged D.
Maine,		3				
N. Hampshire,		1		3		
Massachusetts,	5	2				
Rhode Island,	2					
Connecticut		4				
Vermont,	3	1				
New York,	10	17		5		2
New Jersey,	1	3		1		
Pennsylvania,	11	1		8	1	3
Ohio,	9	4		5		3
Indiana,	1	7		1		
Illinois,	1			6		
Michigan,		2				1
Free States,	43	45		29	2	9

SLAVE STATES.

Ayes—Rodney, of Delaware; Clingman, of N. Carolina; White of Kentucky—3 whigs.

Noes—Virginia, 2 whigs, 11 Democrats; N. C., 3 Whigs, 5 Democrats; Georgia, 1 Whig, 4 democrats; Alabama, 1 Whig, 5 Democrats; Tennessee, 3 Whigs, 6 Democrats.

From South Carolina, 6; Mississippi, ; Louisiana, 3; Arkansas, 1; Missouri, 5—16 Democrats.

Total—Slave States. Ayes—3 whigs, no democrats.

Noes—14 Whigs, 52 Democrats.

Total. Ayes—46 Whigs, 45 Democrats—91.

Noes. 14 Whigs, 81 Democrats—95.

Two years ago, the vote of the Northern States on the adoption of the rules with the gag, stood as follows:

Ayes. 5 Whigs, 26 Democrats—total 31.

Noes. 71 Whigs, 20 Democrats—total, 91

Four slave holding whigs voted against it, and the entire vote stood, ayes, 97, noes, 95.

The following is from the N. A. S. Standard.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated December 9th 1843.

'There is a great change in the tone of the democrats, as well as of the southern men generally. There is less superciliousness, less ostentation, and more courtesy, exhibited by them, than I have ever seen before. The day of boisterous menace, and bowie-knives, has gone by, I think forever.—I am in hopes that the question of annexation will be too timid to try it. Two of the Alabama members took occasion to express their hopes and expectations, in relation to this subject, when the question of printing the message, was before the house; but they are young members, and speak their feelings somewhat as *Upshur* did, when he recommended an increase of the navy to support slavery. The new members are generally modest and respectful in their remarks upon the question of abolition, and appear willing to obtain more information upon the subject.

The gag rule will again come up for discussion I think. We have not adopted the rules of the last Congress, and they are still open to amendment. I think a motion to amend by striking out the 'XXIst,' will come from the democratic side.

A CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF CHRISTIANS OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to enquire into the propriety of calling a Convention of Christians of different denominations, to ascertain what, as followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, is our duty relative to the sin of slaveholding as it exists in our land; and having learned that such a convention is desired by very many, we hereby invite all those professors of religion, ministers and others, who believe that slaveholding is a sin in the sight of God, that it is entirely contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, and that it puts in fearful hazard the eternal well-being of thousands of our fellow men; and who think that christians, as the lights of the world, and as the salt of the earth have important responsibilities at the present time to meet; all such are invited to send their names immediately to the Editor of the Liberty Standard that they may unite in the Call for a convention where we may bring this awful sin before Almighty God, and humbly and unitedly address the throne of grace, praying for the forgiveness of our guilt, and the guilt of others in this thing, and beseeching the divine interposition that oppression may cease in our land also that by mutual counsel we may ascertain what is our duty; and that we may especially bear a united and faithful testimony against this great sin. The said Convention to meet at Hallowell, on the 5th of January, 1844.

S. Adlam, Pastor of the Baptist Church Hallowell.

David Thurston, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Winthrop.

D. B. Randall, Pastor of the M. E. Church Hallowell.

E. Noyes, Pastor of Freewill Baptist Church Hallowell.

NAMES OF SIGNERS.

AUGUSTA.

Rev. E. R. Warren, Rev. B. Tappan,
Rev. Sylvester Judd, Reuben Foster,
Gilbert H. O'Reiley, Abiel Bowman,
Dr. E. S. Tappan, Reuben F Griffin,
Loring Cushing, Alvin Fogg,
Daniel Bailey Jr., Jona. Kempton Jr,
Dan. B. Pease, Caleb Gordon,
F. W. Dearborn, John Eason,
Augustus Brick, Jer. Chandler,
Wm. Harris, Wm. S. Haskell,
Geo. T. Cook, Joshua Boyington,
Jonas G. Holcomb, John T. Carter,
Chandler Hutchinson, J. N. Clifford,
E. D. Norcross, J. W. Williams,
J. L. Heath, Japheth Beale,
Dennis Getchell, Jacob Hooper,
Jotham Babcock, Elihu Robinson,
James V. Hadley, Jeremiah Fisk,
Horace Waters, Loyal Lovejoy.

HALLOWELL.

T. B. Seavy, Ebenezer Dole, Jr.
Isaac Snow, E. G. Dole,
F, Lyford, J. A. Woodbridge,
Jesse Higgin, Mark Means,
J. H. Cook, Joseph Alexander,
Rev. E. Thurston, A. B. Morton,
Ebenezer Dole, P. Morton,
R. G. Lincoln, P. Stickney,
William Stickney, Elias Bond,
Simon Page, John Yeaton,

WINTHROP.

Wm Lowell, Saml. Benjamin,
Daniel Carr, Benj. P. Hight,
Stephen Sewall, Seth May,
Sam. B. Tufts, Elias Whiting.

MT. VERNON.

Stephen Cram

EAST THOMASTON.

Rev. C. C. Cone,

PHILLIPS.

Rev. H. Preble, Rev. D. Waterman

STARKS.

Rev. Timothy Johnson, Rev. S. Williamson

LIVERMORE.

Isaiah Cutler, Rev. Lowell Parks

TEMPLE.

Rev. James York

CARTHAGE.

Rev. Waldron Morse Jr,

READFIELD.

Rev. S. P. Morrill

BELGRADE.

Rev Roger Ela

VIENNA.

Ozem Dowst.

WINSLOW.

Rev. John Perham, David Garland,
J. Garland, F. Paine,
Thos. L. Garland, James Warren,
Ansel Bullen

NORRIDGEWOCK.

Wm. Blackwell

VASSALBORO'.

O. Hawes,

CHINA.

S. A. Kingsbury Esq.

SIDNEY.

Rev. Wm. Tilley

NEW SHARON.

Rev. J. T. Hawes, Joshua Berry,
H. S. Sleeper, Scotts Berry,
John Cook, Willis Berry Jr.
Samuel R. Works, Oliver H. Berry,
Joshua Rollins, Thomas S. Berry,
H. H Webster, Samuel Philbrick,
John Wyman, Sumner Parlin,
William Wyman, William E. Page,
Levi Whittier, Luther Curtis,
John Tibbets, Z. A. Dyer,
John Tibbetts Jr. Hiram Larkin,
Parker Grenough, Joshua Bullen,
Thomas Lancaster, Joseph Ames,
Willis Berry, Reuben Ridley,
Samuel H. Berry, Daniel Baker,
Thomas Fletcher, Isaac H. Ames,
Samuel Wyman, Wm. F. Raymond,
John Gower, Ebenezer Weeks,
Samuel Blanding, George Gower.

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

A Liberty Convention is called in Bangor, to be held Jan. 4, to organize that county for the approaching campaign, and is signed by about 225 names. What say the other counties? Shall Penobscot take the Banner? Such conventions should be called without delay by every county in the State.

TRACT ASSOCIATION IN WINTHROP.

Winthrop, Dec. 15, 1843.

Mr. Waters,

Dear Sir—I annex a list of the officers of the Winthrop Anti-Slavery Tract Association formed 28th Nov. 1843.

OREN SHAW, President,
STEPHEN SEWALL, Sec'y & Treasurer.

D. Carr, Jos. A. Metcalf, Anson Stanley, Josiah Little Jr. Seth May, } Com of Distributibution.

We have now only 17 names on the list—and the amount $7,75. We have been very negligent in this matter but efforts are now putting forth to extend our association and means.

Yours respectfully,
STEPHEN SEWALL.

The notice for a State Liberty Convention was expected from the chairman of the state committee for this paper, to be held in connection with the state society, but it has not come to hand. Two days or two and a half would be sufficient for both meetings.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

What say our friends to sending in 500 new subscribers for a new year's present? Other papers are planning for 1000, but we are too modest for that. It can be done—only 4 from a town.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTION. The Call for this is received with much favor, and with suitable effort may do great good. 'The time has come.'

☞ Remember the 9th and 12th of January.—Come and see the largest anti slavery meeting ever held in the State.

MAINE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at Augusta on Thursday the 11th day of January next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SIMON PAGE, Recording Secretary.

Papers please copy the above.

IS THE LIBERTY PARTY MADE UP FROM THE WHIG RANKS ONLY? Look and see. 'In Massachusetts, the towns heard from thus far, gave last year 101,026 votes; this year 103,658. Increase 2,632. In these towns, the whigs have gained 2890 the Democrats have lost 2,422—the Liberty vote has gained 2,164. How much do the Whigs in Massachusetts sympathize with Liberty? [Countryman.]

A FEARFUL LIST. The New Orleans Republican publishes a table containing the names and places of residence of all the victims to the yellow fever in that city during the present summer. It may be examined at our office. The following recapitulation shows the aggregate.

Germany,	227	Spain,	3
Ireland,	205	Denmark,	3
United States,	228	Nova Scotia,	3
France,	67	Poland.	2
England,	22	Prussia,	2
Scotland,	12	Sicily,	1
Italy,	7	Canada,	1
Switzerland,	5	Unknown,	134
Sweden,	4		
		Total,	822

From the Eastern Argus.

We have a letter dated 'Buxton, Dec. 8, 1843,

Which says 'I have to communicate a most melancholy case of suicide, viz, that of SAMUEL BOOTHBY, Esq. of Buxton. He put an end to his own life this morning about sunrise by hanging. He had been in a melancholy mood of mind for some period, occasioned by some perplexities in his business. He was considered the wealthiest man in Buxton, and his business difficulties in only a slight degree impaired the value or amount of his estate. He leaves a wife and five children to lament the untimely end of a kind husband and indulgent father, and the community mourn in his hopeless fate the loss of an obliging friend, a good neighbor, an upright man, and an estimable citizen.'

WHIG VICE PRESIDENT—*John Sergeant nominated.* At a great meeting of the whigs in Philadelphia, Wednesday evening, John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for Vice President, subject to the whig National Convention, to be held in Baltimore.

THE SCOUNDREL.—A correspondent of the Saco Democrat, writing from New York, says, we stopped at the American Hotel, (of which he speaks highly.) "Gov. Fairfield, however was rather unfortunate, while at this house. We sat near together, in the Front sitting room when Mr. F. rose; threw his cloak back on the chair, and left the room; I then stepped into the back sitting room to write a line, and in less than five minutes the cloak was gone. It was a fine one, and he had had it but a few days. Without doubt some genteel blackleg came in, sat down in the same chair and when he rose, took the cloak on his shoulders. The Governor and the Landlord concluded to bear the loss between them.

FIRE.—We understand that the saw-mill of Mr. Farrington, at East Brewer, was burned on Friday night. It is supposed to have taken from a slab, upon which there had been a fire while the hands were at work in the evening, which had not been wholly extinguished.—[Bangor Gazette.

WOLVES. It is said that these animals were hardly known in this county until within the past ten years; but recently they have become quite abundant. They have followed the deer which also have become more abundant than formerly, probably having been driven from the western forests as settlements have increased.

On Thursday (Thanksgiving day,) some of these animals entered a yard in Glenburn and "tapped the jugulars" of some fifteen sheep, and, after having taken their blood and life, decamped. The skins of the sheep were uninjured, and were offered for sale in this market on Tuesday.—Wolves are also doing damage this winter upon the St. John. The eastern hunters must not let their guns get rusty. [Bangor Gazette.]

THE BIBLE NOT A SECTARIAN BOOK.—At a meeting on Wednesday, of the Board of Education of New York city, it was finally determined, after much discussion and under the operation of the previous question, that "the Bible, without note or comment, is not Sectarian, in the sense of the act of 1842, and that the use thereof in the Public Schools was not intended to be prohibited by that or any subsequent act." The vote was 20 to 7.

DARK THREAT.—During the late excitement at Bridgeport, Conn., occasioned by the seizure under attachment of the individual property of its citizens of the payment of its debts as a corporate body, one man threatened, that, if the officer employed, dared to come into his store, which stands on a wharf, he would "put him so far under water that he'd want fifty boxes of sperm candles to light his way out again!"

NOTICE.

The Washington Anti-Slavery Society of Piscataquis County will hold its second annual meeting, in the Baptist Meeting-house, Guilford Centre, on Wednesday the 3d day of January next, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M. The meeting will probably continue two days. We expect to have a good meeting, as we know Guilford will give us a hearty reception.

EZRA KIMBALL, Rec. Sec'y.

Milo, Dec. 7th, 1843.

Married.

In this town, Richard F. Perkins of Augusta to Emeline P. Avery.

In this town, Franklin Tozier of Waterville, to Marion W. Norcross; Elijah Mathews to Hannah Winslow.

In Augusta, Joshua P. Bowles to Mary M. Beck; Reuben C. Smith to Lucy J. Day; Wm. H. Smith to Mary Jane Babcock.

In Gardiner, by Rev. J. P. Weston, Benjamin Peacock to Mary Ann Johnston of Plymouth.

In Sidney, Nelson Thayer to Eliza W. Farnham.

In Fairfield, Henry Whiting to Mary C. Coval.

In Wiscasset, Wm. Achorn to Elizabeth Erskines.

In Jefferson, John S. Ames to Hannah E. Waters.

In Topsham, Arthur Edgecomb to Sarah Ann Mosely of Bowdoin.

In Bath, Henry Robinson to Mary McIntire.

In Lisbon, Wm. Davis of Lewiston, to Jane M. Jordan.

In Brunswick, Charles P. Stetson to Sarah Apperby.

In China, John B. Young to Harriet Freeman of Palermo; Joseph Young to Elizabeth Worthing.

In Palermo, Alonzo B. Freeman to Eliza Worthing.

In Plymouth, Wm. Nichols of Prospect, to Sarah Baker.

In Solon, James H. Withington to Alfreda Bosworth.

In Anson, Cephus R. Moore to Helen M. Williams.

In Madison, Lee D. Jones to Jane Moore.

In Norridgewock, Jonathan S. Longley to Lucy Heald; James K. Low of Mercer, to Martha E. Russell.

In Lincolnville, Francis Fletcher to Mrs. Sarah French.

In Waldo Pl., Benja. Jackson, Jr. to Esther Roberts.

In Jackson, Ezra Abbot, Jr. of East Machias, to Catharine Meder.

In Belfast, George W. Ellis to Abby A. Wetherbee; Capt. Hector McNeal Rhoades of Northport, to Sarah A. Brackett; David W. Dyer to Jennette Bradman.

In Prospect, Giles C. Grant to Desiah Hitchborn.

In Eddington, Davis R. Stockwell to Julia Jacobs, both of Bangor; Samuel Davis 2d, to Margaret D. Sweet.

In Exeter, Samuel Oaks to Betsey F. Shaw.

In Guilford, James Dodson of Harmony, to Sophronia Watson of Wellington; Jacob Bemis of Wellington, to Almeda Corson of Athens.

In Portland, Arthur H. Branscomb, printer, to Esther D. Ilsley.

In Portland, Seth H. Brackett to Elizabeth A. L. Libby; Francis E. Pray to Emma A. Bailey.

In Gray, Henry M. Chamberlain of Auburn, to Martha Ann Soper.

In New Gloucester, B. F. Leach of Danville, to Rhoda H. Nevins.

In Falmouth, Samuel F. Dennett of Castine, to Elizabeth Knight.

In Durham, Wm. Gerrish, Jr. to Rachel C. Whitney.

In Poland, Daniel Garland to Pamelia Bray of Minot.

In Wales, John W. Foss to Jane Fogg.

In Bethel, George A. Ray to Lucy C. Whittemore, both of Rumford; Henry P. Bartlett to Sophronia Glines.

In Buxton, Samuel Dunnell, Jr. to Hannah Nason, Samuel Johnston, Esq. to Mary J. Steele.

Died.

In this town, Oliver Barrett, aged 79; Lorinda, daughter of Zenas King, aged 6 years; James Preble, aged about 67; Hannah Dearborn, aged 17; Greenleaf Dearborn, aged 19.

In Augusta, John Arnold, aged 72.

In Gardiner, on Thursday last, Col. HENRY BOWMAN, aged 50.

In Pittston, Peter Feran.

In Whitefield, Eli I. Longfellow, aged 38.

In Winslow, Miss Mary Preble, aged about 100.

In Vassalboro', Martha, wife of James Robbins, aged 20.

In Farmington, Aphia, wife of Stephen Titcomb, aged 29.

In Bath, Mary J., wife of Jesse Russell, aged 44.

In Phipsburg, Wm. Owen, aged 62.

In Georgetown, Margery, wife of Allen Clarey, Jr. Esq., aged 54.

In Knox, Jonathan Bangs aged 72.

In Belfast, John B. Durham, aged 62.

In Norridgewock, Elder Francis Powers, aged 68.

In Canaan, wife of Hiram Tuttle, aged 37.

In Bangor, Mary W. L., wife of John M. Foster, aged 48; George R. Russell, aged 29; Deborah, wife of Isaac Loveland aged 39.

In Portland, William Chadwell, aged 85.

In Buxton, Samuel Boothby, aged 44.

In Sedgwick, Maj. David Carlton, aged 91.

In Stockport, Patrick Mulligan, aged 55.

In Boston, Mayo Hesseltine, formerly of Belfast, aged 38.

In New Orleans, Sidney R. Hicks, of Frankfort.

On Shell Island, Florida, of yellow fever, James P., son of Pierce Burt, of Pittston, aged 16. He has left tender and affectionate parents to mourn the loss of a dutiful son, and brothers and sisters of a loving and beloved brother. Also, Joseph Stockbridge, of Dixfield, aged 39.

LIBERTY TRACT DEPOSITORY, AT THE LIBERTY STANDARD OFFICE, HALLOWELL.

No. 2.—The Right sort of Politics, containing 4 pages.
No. 3—The influence of the Slave Power, 4 pages.
No. 4—Don't throw away your vote, 4 pages.
No. 5—John Quincy Adams's Letter, 8 pages.
No. 6—The Tyrant Paupers, or where the Money goes, 4 pages.
No. 7—Bible Politics, 4 pages.
No. 9—The Compact, or What have State Politics to do with Slavery, 4 pages.
PRICE—12 pages for 1 cent, or 300 Tracts of 4 pages each, for $1,00.
Also, The BIRNEY SONG for 3 cents per copy.
Nov. 9, 1843.

Astonishing News!!!

THE TIME HAS COME, when Consumption may be classed with the curable diseases. THE HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, (England) is the most wonderful curative of

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,

and all diseases of the chest and lungs, in the whole range of pharmacy.

☞ D. F. BRADLEE, 92 Court street Boston, is the sole Agent for the United States.

It may be obtained of the following dealers.
Hallowell, SAM'L ADAMS, Wholesale and Retail.
Portland, George Coleman, Bookseller.
Augusta, J. D. Dillingham, W. Caldwell.
Bangor, David Bugbee.
Belfast, H. G. O. Washburn & Co.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being about to move to the Aroostook, now offers for sale, his farm and stand situated in the town of Hartford.

The farm contains some 150 acres, conveniently divided into several fields and patterns. Some 30 or 40 acres about the building, all first rate land, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced with stone wall. It likewise contains several acres of meadow land, a part of which is cleared. Said farm produced this year about 40 tons of hay which amount may easily be increased, with plenty of good pasturing and young growing wood.

On the premises is a good sized house, nearly new, thoroughly finished, a cellar as good as the best, a good wood house, two barns and other necessary out buildings; a store 45 feet by 20, well finished and well situated for trade; a good orchard of choice fruits mostly grafts.

The farm is well watered. The house is supplied by an aqueduct with pure water, good for all domestic purposes. Finally things are convenient and right.

Within a few rods are a good grist and saw-mill likewise a tanner, shoemaker, blacksmith &c. It is situated in a pleasant school district, with a good new school house, within 70 or 80 rods &c. &c. Being anxious to sell immediately I shall offer this property all together at the very low price of two thousand dollars. Payments made easy to suit purchasers. Or I will sell the buildings, with part or all of the land, without the store, or the store alone, as may suit, at a bargain. For further information please call at the premises.

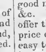
WINSLOW HALL.

Hartford Nov. 20, 1843.

S. PAGE & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
W. I Goods, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs.
AND MACHINE CARDS.
No. 2 KENNEBEC ROW, HALLOWELL, ME.

NOTICE.—BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND,—at the Societies' prices, for gratuitous distribution among the destitute.
An assortment constantly on hand.
Dec. 1843. 20



JUST received from New York and Boston and for sale by ELIAS BOND, at the New York Branch Hat Warehouse, a complete assortment of ARTICLES usually found in a Hat Store, [illegible] superfine and [illegible] WOOL HATS, a new fine MOLESKIN HATS, [illegible] glazed CAPS, [illegible] Fur trimm'd, Broadcloth, Velveteen and Glazed CAPS. Also, Fur, [illegible] MUFFS, various prices—[illegible] Garments and Caps—[illegible] UMBRELLAS—BUFFALO ROBES, &c. &c. as low as can be purchased of [illegible] CASH paid for HATTING and SHIPPING FURS.
Hallowell, Nov. 11, 1843. 14tf

WILTON FACTORY.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers.—Wool will be manufactured on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:—

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45	c'ts per yard.
Common fulled cloth,	33 to 42	do
Satinetts, *including warp*,	30 to 37	do
Blankets, *2 yards wide*,	33 to 42	do
Flannel,	17 to 33	do
Pressed cloth,	25	do

The foregoing will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth delivered at the factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added;—cloth will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr., Agent.
East Wilton, June, 1842. 48tf

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Encourage Home Manufacture, and save 30 per ct.

HOLDEN'S AMERICAN LIQUID BLACKING is now decidedly the best article of the kind in the market, and is warranted to give satisfaction. It contains a greater quantity of Oil than blackings usually do, and is very beneficial to the leather.

It may be obtained, at wholesale and retail, of the Manufacturer, E. S. Holden, 42 Union Street, Boston.

BLACKING! BLACKING!!

JUST received a large supply of Holden's American Liquid Blacking, equal to Day & Martin's, and much cheaper, for sale wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's prices, by

S. PAGE & CO.

Also—just received a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., for sale as above, at reduced prices.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1843.

Sands's Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scorfula, or King's Evil—Rheumatism—Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions—Pimples—or Pustules on the face—Blotches—Biles—Chronic—Sore Eyes—Ring Worm or tetter—Scald Head—Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints—Stubborn Ulcers—Syphilitic Symptoms—Sciatica—or Lumbago—and diseases arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury—Ascites—or Dropsy—Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scorfula disease. It speaks for itself.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS, Gent—Although I am disfigured and deformed, for life I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, thro' the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a small red spot, attended with itching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and continuing upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, and seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until finally, the nose was entirely eaten off: the passage for conveying tears from the eye to the nose obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lips, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham, England, and my case is well known there. The first physicians in the kingdom prescribed for me, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed tro take 63 drops of the 'Tincture of Iodine thee times a day, which I continued for 6 months' in succession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitriol to the parts. After this I used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment and relinquished all hopes of ever getting well.

Many pronounced the disease a cancer, but Dr. M——, under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofulous Lupsus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May. The disease continued gradually to increase, extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts.

While crossing on the ferry-boat from Brooklyn to New York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance, and thus accosted me: 'My friend, have you used the Sarsaparilla?' 'No,' I replied. 'Then use it, for I believe it will cure you.' Being thus addressed by a stranger, I was induced to make trial of a medicine so highly recommended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its ravages, all those racking and tormenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep well: and, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the right medicine and get cured,

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude,
Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD,
Nutria Alley, Pearl Street.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City of Brooklyn, ss. } On this 25th day of Nov. 1842, before me came Tho's Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same. HENRY C. MURPHY.
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sand's Sarsaparilla will remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and depraved condition of the general CONSTITUTION, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pustules, on the face, chronic, Sore Eyes, Ringworms or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn Ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, female derangements, and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings, 173 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

S. PAGE & Co. Agents, by special appointment, of the proprietors, for Hallowell and vicinity.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan.
J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands, day over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming emigrants to it.

THE LIBERTY STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED ON
THURSDAY MORNING.
Communications for the Standard, to be addressed (post paid) to
AUSTIN WILLEY—EDITOR.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
MATHEWS & STEVENS—PRINTERS, GARDINER, ME.
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum in advance.

Poetry.

A LYRIC FOR THE TIMES.

The editor of the Temperance Journal thus notices this poem: "We have read it over and over again, each time with increasing admiration of the ingenuity and power the writer has manifested. It is, in our judgment a masterly performance.—No signature is affixed to it in the paper from which we copy; but the writer so perfectly puts his stamp upon his productions that the addition of his name is quite unnecessary. Considerable latitude must of course be allowed a poet who undertakes to describe such a character and such a scene. The second, third and fourth stanzas from the end give as accurate and startling a picture of the wasting and woe which intemperance produces upon the earth, as we remember ever to have seen.

A grog-seller sat at his bar-room fire,
With his feet as high as his head, and higher—
Watching the smoke, as he puffed it out,
That in spiral columns curled about,
Veiling his face with his fleecy fold,
As lazily up from his lips it rolled,
While a doubtful scent and a twilight gloom
Were slowly gathering to fill the room.

To their drunken slumbers, one by one,
Foolish and fuddled, his friends had gone,
To wake in the morn to the drunkard's pain,
With a blood-shot eye and a whirling brain
Drowsily rang the watchman's cry—
"Past two o'clock and a cloudy sky!"
Yet the host sat wakeful still, and shook
His head, and winked with a knowing look.

"Ho! ho!" said he with a chuckling tone,
'I know the way the thing is done;
Twice five are ten—and another V,
Two ones, two twos, and a ragged three,
Make twenty four for my well filled fob—
He! he! 'tis *rather* a good night's job!
The fools have guzzled my brandy and wine—
Much good may it do them—*the cash is mine!*'

And he winked again with a knowing look,
And from his cigar the ashes shook—
'He! he! the younkers are in my net—
I have them safe, and I'll fleece them yet;
There's Brown—what a jolly dog is he—
And he swells the way that I like to see;
Let him dash for a while at this reckless rate,
And his farm is mine as sure as fate.

I've a mortgage now on Tompkin's lot—
What fool he was to become a sot!
But it's luck to me—in a month or so
I shall foreclose, and the scamp must go,
Zounds! won't his wife have a 'taking on,'
When she learns that his house and his lot are gone?
How she will blubber, and sob, and sigh—
But business is business—and what care I?'
And Gibson has murdered his child, they say:
He was drunk as a fool here yesterday;
And I gave him a hint as I went to fill
His jug—but the brute *would* have his will.
And the folks blame *me*—why, bless their gizzards!
If I didn't sell, he would go to Izzard's!
I've a right to engage in a lawful trade,
And take my chance where there's cash to be made.

If men get drunk, and go home to turn
Their wives out doors 'tis their own concern;
But I hate to have women come to me,
With their tweedle-dum and their tweedle-dee—
With their swolen eyes, and their haggard looks
And their speeches learned from the temperance books;
With their pale, lean children—the whimpering fools,
Why can't they go to the public schools!

Let the huzzies mind their own affairs,
For I never have interfered with theirs—
I will turn no customer away
Who is willing to buy and able to pay;
For business is business he! he! he! he!
And he rubbed his hands in his chuckling glee
'Many a lark I have caught in my net—
I have them safe—I will fleece them yet!'

'He! he!—he! he!' 'Twas an echoed sound;
Amazed, the grog-seller looked around;
This side and that, through the smoke peered he,
But nought but the chairs could the grog-seller see.
'Ho! ho!—he! he!'—with a gutteral note!
It seemed to come from an iron throat—
And his knees they shook, and his hair 'gan rise,
And he opened his mouth and strained his eyes.

And lo! in a corner, dark and dim,
Stood an uncouth form with an aspect grim—
From his grizzly head, through his snaky hair,
Sprouted of hard rough horns a pair—
And redly, his shaggy brows below,
Like sulphurous flame did his small eyes glow
And his lips they curled with a sinister smile,
And the smoke blazed forth from his mouth the while.

Folded and buttoned around his breast,
Was a quaint and silvery-gleaming vest,
Asbestos it seemed—but we only guess
Why he should fancy so cold a dress;
Breeches he wore of an amber hue,
From the rear of which a tail peeped through;
His feet were shaped like a bullock's hoof,
And the boots he wore were caloric proof.

In his hand he bore—if a hand it was,
Whose fingers were shaped like a vulture's claws—
A three-tined fork, and its prongs so dull
Through the sockets were thrust of a grinning skull—
Like a sceptre he waved it to and fro,
As he softly chuckled, 'Ha! ha!—ho! ho!'
And all the while were his eyes, that burned
Like sulphurous flames, on the grog-seller turned!

And how did he feel beneath that look!
Why, his jaw fell down, and he shivered and shook,
And quivered and quaked in every limb,
As an ague-fit had hold of him!
And his eyes to the monster grim were glued,
And his tongue was stiff as a billet of wood,
But the fiend laughed on—'Ho! ho!—he! he!'
And switching his tail in a quiet glee.
'Why what do you fear my friend?' he said,
And nodded the horns of his grizzly head—
'You're an ally of mine, and I love you well!
In a very warm country that men call Hell,
I hold my court—and I'm proud to say,
I have not a faithfuller fiend in pay
Than you, dear sir, for a work of evil—
Mayhap you don't know me? I'm called the Devil!'

Like a galvanized corpse, so pale and wan,
Upstarted, instanter, that horror-struck man—
And he turned up the whites of his goggle eyes
With a look half terror and half surprise,
And his tongue was loosed, but his words were few—
'The devil?—you don't!, Yes, faith, I do!'
Interrupted Old Nick—'And here are the proofs—
Just twig my tail, and my horns, and my hoofs!

'Having come from warmer climes below,
To chat with a friend for an hour or so,
And the night being somewhat chill, I think,
You might ask an old fellow to take a drink!
Now let it be strong—the clear, pure stuff—
Sweetened with brimstone—a quart is enough,
Stir up the mess in an iron cup,
And heat by the fire till it bubbles up!'

As the devil bade—so the grog-seller did,
Filling a flagon with gin to the lid;
And when it boiled and bubbled o'er,
The fiery draught to his guest he bore.
Nick in a jiffy the liquor did quaff,
And thanked his host with a glutteral laugh—
But faint and few were the smiles, I ween,
That on the grog seller's face were seen.

For a mortal fear was on him then,
And he deemed that the ways of living men
He would tread no more—that his hour had come,
And his master too to call him home!
Thought went back to the darkened past,
And shrieks were heard on the wintry blast,
And gliding before him, pale and dim,
Were gibbering fiends and spectres grim?

'Ho! ho!' said Nick, 'tis a welcome cold
You give a friend so true and old,
Who has been for years in your own employ,
Running about like an errand boy.
But we'll not fall out, for I clearly see
Your are rather afraid ('tis strange,) of me.
Do you think I've come for you? Never fear!
You can't be spared for a long while here!

'There are hearts to break, there are souls to win
From the ways of peace to the paths of sin;
There are homes to be rendered desolate;
There is trusting love to be changed to hate;
There are hands that murder must crimson red;
There are hopes to crush; there is blight to shed
Over the young, and the pure and fair,
Till their lives are crushed by the fiend Despair!

'This is the work you have done so well,
Cursing the earth and peopling hell—
Quenching the light of the inner shrine
Of the human soul, till you make it mine!
Want and Sorrow, Disease and Shame,
And crimes that even I shudder to name,
Dance and howl in their hellish glee,
Around the spirits you've marked for me!

'Oh! selling of grog is a good device,
To make a hell of Paradise!
Wherever may roll the fiery flood,
It is swolen with tears, it is stained with blood;
And the voice that was heard erewhile in prayer,
With its muttered curses stirs the air,
And the hand that shielded the wife from ill,
In its drunken wrath, is raised to kill!

'Hold on your course; you are filling up,
With the wine of the wrath of God, your cup;*
And the fiends exult in their homes below,
As you deepen the pangs of human wo!
Long will it be, if I have *my* way,
Ere the night of death shall close your day,
For, to pamper your lust for the glittering pelf,
You rival in mischief the Devil himself!'

Nor more said the fiend, for, clear and high,
Rung out on the air the watchman's cry;
With a choking sob, and a half formed scream,
The grog seller waked—it was all a dream!
His grisly guest, with his horns had flown;
The lamp was out, and the fire was gone,
And sad and silent, his bed he sought,
And long of the wondrous vision thought!

* Short sighted Devil! to tell, in his exultation, so many truths that were calculated to startle from its guilty slumbers the grog seller's soul. It is not the first time, however, that Old Nick has outwitted himself.

Miscellany.

From the New York Sun.

INJUSTICE TO WOMEN.

There are hundreds of well-educated industrious women in this city, who will pass the coming winter in the agony of a constant apprehension of want, because destitute of a suitable, assured means of livelihood. Some occupations are forbidden by custom, some are too menial, and for some they are incompetent, because, by the silly pride of their parents, they were merely educated for feeble and useless ornaments of society.—It is hard to expiate a parent's folly by a lifetime of unpitied suffering; yet, we cannot look to the right or left, without seeing such victims. The rich are unpardonable for loading society with useless members; still more unpardonable is the parent, who, beyond this, rears his child to be a burden to herself. The girl has hardly learned to lisp and understand the words, before she is taught that labor is degrading—that it is a disgrace and hardship to earn the bread she eats. In after life, she too often finds the bread of dependence—perchance of dishonor—more bitter. But a false education, and the injustice of society, hedges her round; buy subsistence on what terms she may, she must not work, or she loses caste.—If she has an earnest, self-relying spirit, and will be just to an independent conscience, another great evil, perhaps the most general and positive mistake in education, raises an invincible stumbling-block in the way; she is too dainty to labor. Her moral and mental capabilities have been cultivated with assiduous care, but the physical powers have been neglected, or recklessly sacrificed. The hardy, invigorating exercise, whether in work or play, which alone can nerve the mind for its best efforts, are rejected, perhaps as the coarse—perhaps as taking too much time from study—perhaps (reason of reasons) it would endanger the too fashionable dress. The poor girl raises her aching head, and speaks of a pain in the side, or chest, in vain. What is the risk of consumption, to the credit of being first in her class? In this way we get a host of delicate intellectual women, fit, ready and anxious for any honorable employment; but who, nevertheless, can be nothing but a burden to their connexions, for the strong will and richly cultivated mind is fettered by an ever-ailing body. Would that the daily press, whose perpetual voice reaches every house, would give to the health, education, and interests of women, some portion of the space now devoted to political quarrels and sectarian asperities. In elevating or depressing the sex, half the human race is depressed or elevated; and the honor or degradation of one, must inevitably re-act upon the other. To ask justice for women, therefore, whether in the shape of a rational training, or in more liberal opportunities for employment, is only to ask a more enlarged and enduring justice to man.

NO TIME TO STUDY,

What a painful sight to behold a young man calmly and deliberately settled down into the conviction that he has no time to study. Bearing the image of Him who is all spirit and exhibiting in himself every manifestation of that glorious essence which constitutes the true man, and still willing that his better part should run to waste. With a field in his possession which, by proper cultivation, might produce a thousand beautiful flowers, whose fragrance, perhaps, might be wafted through the moral world for ages, he is satisfied to vegetate a bed of noxious and poisonous weeds, with here and there a sickly plant of higher worth, which, becoming choked, withers and dies in a day.

It is an erroneous idea that we have no time to study. Not one in a hundred of those who make the assertion, tells the truth. The same individuals that cherish this notion, throw away time every day. A few fragments of a day will, in a short time, equal a whole one, and in that period, no inconsiderable amount of labor, mental or physical, may be accomplished.

No time to study! Why, Roger Sherman studied on his shoe-bench; there he fitted himself for a higher bench—a judge's. His name he afterwards had the honor—with the boldness—to record with the long list of worthies, who signed that noble instrument, which through all future time, will give glory to the eighteenth century—the Declaration of American Independence.—Franklin found time to study when his business as printer pressed heaviest. Moments that might have been given to vain amusements or wasted in idleness, he devoted to reading and to thinking.—Had he not so done, the gems of wisdom which now shine brightest in our nation's archives, would never have been bequeathed to us; some of the most beautiful fields of philosophy might still lie concealed from the admiring gaze of the lovers of science; and the lightnings of heaven still be darting through illimitable space, wholly unbridled, and bidding full defiance to human agency. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, found time to study in his carriage while making visits to his patients.—By economizing time, and being diligent in the pursuit of useful knowledge, he has left behind him several volumes of sound and erudite disquisitions, some of the utmost importance to the medical student and others of equal and paramount value to all classes, Baron Cuvier, the noted French naturalist, also employed his time in study while passing in his carriage from place to place. By his untiring zeal after knowledge, and more particularly knowledge pertaining to natural history, he accomplished more perhaps for that branch of the physical sciences than any man that has ever lived. As the father of Comparative Anatomy, his name has become inseparably blended with that science and its glory will never fade, till the light of science is extinguished.

But why multiply these illustrations which random thought so rapidly suggests? Enough that every great man—every truly, deservedly great man, has wrought his greatness for himself—wrought it through the aid of instruments obtainable by all—energy, perseverence, mental discipline, "action; noble god-like action!"

And who would not be a great man?—great in goodness, great in usefulness; great in all those qualities of mental and moral excellence which it is the prerogative of rational man alone to possess, and his highest glory to exhibit? He who has no desire for such distinction, has lost sight of his being's true purpose; he can make but few footprints on the shores of life which will retain their impression, or which, at least, surviving associates could wish to be permanent Oh! we were created for purposes high as heaven itself and time is in the possession of every one sufficient to fit himself for their fulfilment. But let the young especially be frugal in the use of its fleeting moments. There are none to waste.

"Youth is not rich in time; it may be poor;
Part with it as with money, sparing; pay
No moment, but in purchase of its worth."

So doing, you may find much time to study, much time for improvement in every respect, and living or dead, be a blessing to the world of mankind.—[Literary Messenger.

BEAUTY OF FORM.

A Hint for the Ladies.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Genoa, says:

"Sometimes you may travel all day, and see nothing but the ugliest faces; and you wonder how nature could have gone so awry in every instance; and then, again, in another province you see at every step the beautiful eye and lash, and flexible brow, and laughing face of your true Italian beauty. In form, the Italians excel us.—Larger, fuller, they naturally acquire a finer gait and bearing. It is astonishing that our ladies should persist in that ridiculous notion that a small waist is—and, *per necitatum*, must be—beautiful. Why, an Italian lady would cry for vexation if she possessed such a waist as some of your ladies acquire only by the longest, painfullest process.—I have sought the reason of this difference, and can see no other than that the Italians have their glorious statuary continually before them, and hence endeavor to assimilate themselves to *them*; whereas our fashionables have no models except those French stuffed figures in the windows of milliner's shops, Why, if an artist should presume to make a statue with the shape that seems to be regarded with us as the perfection of harmonious proportion, he would be laughed out of the city. It is a standing objection against the taste of our ladies, the world over, that they will practically assert that the French milliner understands how they should be made better than Nature herself."

We beg the attention of the fair reader to the foregoing. Hundreds perish annually in this country, victims to corsets. And yet it will be seen that the models of beauty, as given by the celebrated sculptors, are by no means characterized by the hour-glass waists, of which so many of the gentler sex of this country delight to boast. The truth is, it is almost impossible for a female to subject herself to the fashionable system which has so long prevailed in the United States, and yet be healthful, graceful, elastic in figure and in spirits. She may have a thin waist, but the chances are nine to one that her cheeks will be bloodless, her movements languid, her frame feeble, and her constitution impaired. The question, then, is—Is a slender waist more important than rosy cheeks, grace and ease of movement, cheerfulness of spirit, and general health? To suppose that gentlemen prefer these unnaturally compressed forms, is a great mistake.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

From the Washingtonian Journal.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

We glean the following from the Temperance Union. Germany—The cause of Temperance seems to be gradually advancing in Germany.—The General Assembly of Delegates from the several Temperance Societies met in Hamburg on the 6th to the 9th of August. The Prussian Government, to favor the general attendance of the assembly granted the delegates a free way bill i the government mails. The meeting passed off quietly—though fears were entertained lest similar riotous scenes would occur as in 1840.

England.—The cause in England is gaining ground very rapidly. The London brewers must feel the change very sensibly. During the last year there has been a falling off from their establishments of 454,750 gallons of beer. The daily supply of porter to the men in St. Katharine's Docks previous to the visit of Father Matthew was 700 pots of porter daily; now the extensive establishment there only finds customers for 7 pots.

Strong remonstrances against licensing—and with complete success, have been made in Birmingham and Leeds.

Scotland.—The cause is prosperous here.—Meetings are held and new recruits are added from all classes.

Ireland.—In no part of the world has the cause made such rapid advances as in Ireland.—Its salutary influence is felt in all the ramifications of society, reducing poverty and crime and elevating and improving the people. The following from the Globe of August 1st, will give the reader some idea of the change.

Decrease of Crime, &c.—Meath is one of the most populous and agitated Catholic counties in Ireland. The assizes for that county commenced on Thursday at Trim. The grand jury disposed of their portion of the criminal business in an hour and ten minutes, and at two o'clock on Friday the judges, grand jurors, lawyers, litigants and all, had left the town. *Look at the change* since 1836, when the same judge (Burton) had the repulsive duty to sentence to death eight fellow creatures seven of whom were hanged, and the other, a female, transported for life. In this year the business terminated in ten hours, and only one person was transported.

There was another case of a most extraordinary kind, which occasioned much merriment among the peasantry. It appeared that the public executioner for Meath had, owing to the total cessation of his employment, and the gloomy prospects before him, betaken himself to pig stealing, for which he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; but the people quaintly observed he might as well be transported, (the usual punishment for that offence) as there was no prospect of his old trade returning. The result of the assizes for the extensive county of Meath is—the judge discharged the jail in a single day, and the executioner, for want of employment, runs the risk of transportation.

Turkey.—While the Turks have abandoned, for the most part, the use of opium, they have turned their attention to the use of "Christian Liquors."

New England Rum and Holland Gin have become staple articles of import—and both are now used very freely and extensively. Intemperance is prevailing at a fearful rate. The same vessels that carry out our missionaries carry also cargoes of N. E. Rum. Life in one hand and death in the other. Our Government should no more allow the exportation of alcohol for the purpose of inebriation, than they should for the exportation of the plague. There should be a remonstrance from every christian church favorable to Missions, in our country this very winter against the exportation of N. E. Rum, by citizens of the United States.

Self Reliance.—Nor do I suppose that all who hear me are to shine as stars of the first magnitude. We cannot all be destined to an immortality of fame. But each of you may become respectable in the several departments of human industry. This is a target within "point blank" distance; all may reach it. Literature, and science; the healing art; the pulpit; the bar, and the council chamber are all open. But in each and all, at every step you must remember that self reliance is essential to success.

In science or literature, to make a name which will live beyond the hour, a man must do something or say something, worth being done or said, and not better done or said before. He must add something to the knowledge or happiness of his species. And without the habit of self-reliance, even literary men attempt nothing serious. They are elegant triflers only. They skim the surface of human knowledge as certain birds skim the face of the deep, just touching a pinion to the water in sport, then sparkling go away into ether. But there is another of a higher order, which self-sustained, poises itself aloft, with eye fixed, then pitches down, down to the very depths beneath; then upward soars, higher, higher still, with its treasure in its beak.

Loading Ships.—We advise every one interested in the progress of events in this city, to go to pier No. 4, North River. They will there see time knocked into a cocked-hat at least as far as loading ships is concerned. The large ship Russel Glover is at that pier, and Captain Howes began the operation of loading her one day last week. While his stevedores were engaged in the slow process of stowing away the cargo, a live Yankee, standing five feet eight inches in his boots, stepped up to Captain Howes, and with a queer expression said—

"I rather guess, stranger, it takes some time to load up a ship with them are men—don't it?"

"Why, yes," replied the captain, "it takes some time, but we cannot do it any faster."

"You don't say!" said the Yankee. "Well, I'll tell you what it is—I can load this ship in a day, and no mistake."

"You can!" exclaimed Captain Howes, giving the Yankee a look, and putting on one of his most comical smiles.

"Yes," continued the Yankee, "I have got a critter that will throw them goods in your ship in less than no time; and I guess I'll try, if you have no objection."

"None in the least," said the captain, looking rather dubiously on the cute Yankee. "If you wish to load the ship, you can."

Early next morning, much to the astonishment of Captain Howes, who thought he should never see the Yankee again, a curious looking machine, somewhat like a locomotive in appearance, came down to the pier, with the live Yankee on top, getting up steam. He run it close up to the ship, arranged the tackle, and commenced hoisting in the cargo with a puff—puff—puff—before the captain, crew, or stevedores had time to collect their scattered senses. And there the little steam engine, attended by the Yankee, is now at work, puffing as saucily as a locomotive, tipping boxes and bales into the hold of the Russel Glover, almost a ton weight at each puff, with more ease, with greater facility, and three times as fast as the stevedore, with horses, could do, before the live Yankee made the acquaintance of Capt. Howes. It has been found impossible to stow the goods away as fast as the steam engine tips them in.

This machine is a great improvement on the old system. It saves time, and in that way saves money; and it not only saves time and money, but it saves men also. Not so many by one half are necessary to load a ship, and thus there is a saving both in time and labor.—[N. Y. Herald.

Don't Fret.—This is a world of ups and downs, of crosses and contradictions. Every day turns up something to disturb the equanimity of one's temper. But it is worse than useless to fret. Fretting is like caustic applied to a sore. It inflames, but never cures. A fretful spirit is never happy, and it drives happiness from all other spirits with which it comes in contact. We say, then, if the world goes wrong, and it does that pretty often, don't fret. If a man cheats, and then laughs at you for a verdant one, make the best of it and keep cool. Fretting will only make a bad thing worse. If you break your leg, or find your favorite seat at the Lyceum occupied; if the stage upsets, or the cars leave you behind; if the cook spoils your dinner, or the thick-headed servant misdelivers an important message; if "the dear image of its beautiful mother" repays your caresses by thrusting its tiny fingers into your plate of soup and wiping them on your snow-white shirt bosom; if banks fail and states repudiate, keep your temper. Repeat the alphabet, read the hundred and nineteenth psalm, do and say any thing, "lovely and of good report," but as you value quietness of mind and the good temper of others, don't fret. It is marvellous how much good nature and patience will do towards curing the ills to which flesh and spirit are heirs.—[Salem Obs.

Curious Contrivances.—The Boston Times says that a gentleman in that city has connected all his windows and doors with the door-bell, by wires, in consequence of which, any burglar attempting an entrance very politely informs the "gentleman of the house" of his intention, who, pistol in hand, "Looks out for the burglar while the bell rings." Another person who delights in having cats about his mansion, on going to bed ties one by the tail to every door and window in the house that is at all exposed, giving the cat at the same time a comfortable position on a small shelf which is neatly fitted to the door or window aforesaid. The machinery is so arranged, that a person on opening the door or window necessarily pulls the string which connects with the tail of the cat, making the animal perfectly furious. The consequence is that the *critter* fastens its claws upon the robber's figure head with the accompaniment of horrid yells and considerable spitting. The burglar is well contented to slope without further demonstrations.

Long Beards and Hard Kissing.—Mr. Brooks, of the New York Express, in one of his letters from Russia, has the following in relation to Russia beards, and Russia kissing:

"Appropos of beards, as I run from one thing to another. The Russians wear them here of monstrous dimensions, as long and as bushy as a horse's tail, and about as handsome as such an appendage would be, hung to a man's chin. Few of the Mujjas shave at all, but the abomination of mustachios, as thick as a shoe brush, and a beard in proportion, is confined rather to the slovens than the gentleman of the court.

Often have I seen two fierce looking Russians, with the beard of Mahomet upon their black and dirty faces, looking as if they had never yet found an acquaintance with razor, soap or water, and stroking away their beards for a kiss! Both hands are kept busy in separating the entangled web that so beautifully surrounds their mouths, and when once it is found, a Russian can kiss his fellow man with all the gusto that a lover would kiss his lady.

Clerkship at Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette seems not disposed to estimate highly the advantages of a clerkship at Washington. He says:

"New men who come to Washington, and accept office in any of the Departments, accumulate any thing; they live up to their income, oftentimes beyond it, and if sickness or death come, are unprepared, pecuniary, for either.

I pity the man whom necessity compels to seek or accept a clerkship here; his energies are soon lost for the want of exercise and the necessity of exertion. They are seized with a kind of dry rot, and moulder away to nothing. Should a change of administration take place, such is the minutiæ of 'reformation' now, he must either successfully play the sycophant, or be turned out upon a cold unfeeling world, incapacitated to work his way through it, as his predecessor was, perhaps, to make room for him.

I would say, earnestly, to every young man in the land, never to come to Washington for a clerkship. If you are unfortunate and poor, ask a friend to give you an axe, throw it and your pack upon your shoulders and go into the woods, or on the prairies of the West and there start from and depend upon your mother Earth; and make yourself a man, and feel that you are so, and not put yourself in a situation to lose every manly feeling you possess."

The late Captain Foster of the Sandy Hook Light Ship.—Capt. Ebenezer Foster was formerly a ship-master out of Boston, and previous to our war with England, made several successful voyages to Lisbon. At the commencement of the war he commanded the brig Patriot, and proceeded thence with a cargo of flour, on the way was encountered by an English frigate that captured him, took out his crew, and put on board a prizemaster and eight men, and ordered her to keep company, leaving on board the captain, supercargo, and cabin-boy. On the second day a violent gale set in, and the frigate in the night separated. Capt. Foster now told Mr. Mills, the supercargo, if an opportunity offered, he intended to retake the vessel, and that he should expect him to do his best. The plan was therefore fully concerted. As the gale became more desperate, the prizemaster consulted Captain Foster as to what sail she would lay too under best. All the men were therefore put in requisition, and sent aloft to reef. The prizemaster took the helm. Capt. Foster now gave Mr. Mills the watchword by requesting him to go below and get some corn to feed the fowls. He went down the forecastle, crawled over the barrels of flour, and delivered Capt. Foster a pair of loaded pistols. Capt. Foster then directed all the weapons to be thrown overboard, with the exception of two pair for himself and cabin-boy, which being done, he then pointed a pistol at the prizemaster, directed him how to keep the vessel. The vessel being now snug, he ordered the men down from aloft, one by one, at the peril of being shot; as fast as they came down, he tied their hands behind them, put them in the forecastle, including the prizemaster, secured them in, and arrived at St. Ubes, sold the brig Patriot and cargo at a great price, then proceeded overland to Lisbon, a distance of about eighteen miles, and entered into an arrangement with a rich old lady, courted her pretty daughter Joannah, went into the hands of a Catholic priest, became a Catholic, married her, got her portion and returned with his wife to Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he continued to reside for some years, after making for himself and owners a very profitable voyage. Of late years he has commanded a vessel in the Mobile trade from this port, and sustained a high reputation as a man of worth and enterprize.—[N. Y. Sun.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will."

A few evenings since, attended by a fine looking, dark-haired boy apparently 14 or 15 years of age, a richly dressed lady, in the "mellow flush of life," might have been seen entering the National Theatre, and taking one of the front seats in the box. A seraph might have envied the serene composure of her countenance, and the melting softness of her deep blue eyes;—and yet, at times, one could persuade himself an expression of anxiety mantled her ruby cheeks. Ladies and gentlemen, as usual, came in, and the theatre soon wore its wonted aspect—"a cloud of witnesses." There she sat, the mistress of an entire seat in front, as though her extreme beauty, and that commanding look which ever accompanies dignity of mind, forbade a nearer approach to her person. Presently a lady and gentleman, dressed in dashing gaiety, entered the circle. They were shown room in the seat she occupied, and were soon comfortably fixed. A sudden emotion—a thrill—seemed to seize the "fair ladye," which was manifested by the trembling of the artificial flowers on her bonnet. Her eye was instantly turned from them, and flashed with a brilliancy we have rarely seen, while her brow contracted, and face colored so deeply as to raise a momentary doubt of her being the same person. In a few moments she was again composed, but seemed as if on the point of some movement fraught with interest to her. The drop-leaf rose; she looked not toward the stage. The house thundered with the reception of a favorite actor; she seemed to hear it not. In a moment she turned her head, and gazed long and steadily on the young man who had entered with the lady at her side. He was convulsed with laughter—absorbed in the scenes passing before him. Turning to address his companion he caught the fierce glance of her eye. It was enough. He trembled; grasped his hat; rose to his feet, and was about to quit the place, when his companion observed him. Again he seated himself;—we watched him closely;—he was agitated beyond description. Whispering a moment together, they rose and left the theatre, leaving the strange lady and her boy again in possession of the entire seat.

Yesterday we learned the cause of this mysterious affair—our source of information is immaterial to the reader—from a person of undoubted veracity. About three years since the gentleman was a resident of Mobile, Alabama, and in moderate circumstances in life. He was what may be called a gay, social southerner. By attention and perseverance he succeeded in winning the affections of this young lady, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of the same city. As soon as his pretensions were known, the father prohibited his visits, and threatened the daughter with a disinheritance and an abandonment, if she would longer permit his attentions. In this state of things he prevailed upon her to consent to a clandestine marriage, which was accordingly solemnised. They lived together near two years, when the man became involved—lost all he was worth at the gaming table—and from want of employment, was reduced to a state of degradation in society. Sickening at the melancholy prospect before him, he quitted the city without letting his affectionate and confiding wife know of his intentions. For six months he has resided in Cincinnati; passed for a single gentleman, and has been paying addresses to one, if not more, of the first young ladies of our city.

The father-in-law of the young man died in a few months after he left Mobile, and through compassion for a deserted and miserable wife, he received his daughter to his arms once more, and left her all his wealth. With her relative, the boy above named, she soon after journeyed to New Orleans; from thence to Natchez; thence to St. Louis; thence to Louisville, hearing nothing of his whereabouts. A few days ago she arrived at Cincinnati, as yet unconscious of his being here. On the evening alluded to she visited the theatre, and, as we have described, found the idol of her true heart in a situation not at all pleasing to her mind or in accordance with her wishes. They met on yesterday morning at her boarding house, and in tears of gratitude and joy, so far compromised the matter, that the hopeful and eccentric young husband has determined to accompany his more faithful and romantic bride back to the sunny city of Mobile. While we were listening to this narration, we thought we heard a "still small voice" whisper:—This is woman's love, the only thing that changes not! May heaven bless the re-united pair.—[Cincinnati Sun.

From the Newburyport Herald.

The official returns show that New York Massachusetts and Maine, are the largest ship owning States in the Union.

Tonnage of the State of New York.

New York	459,474,01
Champlain	2,280 15
Sacketts Harbor	2,400 89
Oswego	0,670 38
Niagara	112 03
Genesee	556 28
Oswegatchie	921 92
Buffalo Creek	16,198 27
Sag Harbor	21,174,65
Total,	513,788,52

Tonnage of Massachusetts.

Newburyport	21,041 08
Ipswich	2,273 03
Gloucester	16,014 75
Salem	34,311 91
Marblehead	8,314 63
Boston	148.502 23
Plymouth	28,595 45
Fall River	8,715 53
New Bedford	98,529 76
Barnstable	43,027 53
Edgarton	8,629 13
Nantucket	32,048 30
Total	494,894 28
Excess of New York over Mass.	13,894 28

Tonnage of Maine.

Passamaquaddy	8,863 12
Machias	14,401 01
Frenchman's Bay	15,500 46
Penobscot	25,103 03
Belfast	33,176 16
Waldoboro	56,191 51
Wiscasset	12,989 29
Bath	48,639 70
Portland	34,530 78
Saco	3,353 43
Kennebunk	8,789 25
York	885,33
Total	281,429 57

Observance of the Sabbath.—"We never, in the whole course of our recollection, met with a christian friend, who bore upon his character every other evidence of the Spirit's operation, who did not remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. We appeal to the memory of all the worthies who are now lying in their graves, that, eminent as they were in every other grace and accomplishment of the new creature, the religiousness of their Sabbath-day shone with an equal lustre amid the fine assemblage of virtues which adorned them. In every christian house it will be found that the discipline of a well-ordered Sabbath is never forgotten among the other lessons of a christian education; and we appeal to every individual who now hears us, and who carries the remembrance in his bosom of a father's worth and a father's piety, if, on the coming round of the seventh day, an air of peculiar sacredness did not spread itself over that mansion where he drew his first breath, and was taught to repeat his infant hymn and lisp his infant prayer. Rest assured that the christian, having the love of God written in his heart, and denying the Sabbath a place in its affections, is an anomaly that is no where to be found. Every Sabbath image and every Sabbath circumstance is dear to him. He loves the quietness of that hallowed morn. He loves the church-bell sound which summons him to the house of prayer. He loves to join the chorus of devotion, and to sit and listen to that voice of persuasion which is lifted in the hearing of an assembled multitude. He loves the retirement of this day from the din of worldly business, and the inroads of worldly men. He loves the leisure it brings along with it; and sweet to his soul is the exercise of that hallowed hour when there is no eye to witness him but the eye of Heaven; and when, in solemn audience with the Father, who seeth him in secret, he can, on the wings of celestial contemplation, leave all the vexations, and all the secularities of an alienated world behind him.—[Chalmers.

The Price of Female Labor.—The Madison (Wisconsin) Democrat, in noticing the proceedings in New York city some weeks since, has the following remarks:

"Would that we had the power to awaken the rich and grasping monopolists of our cities to a sense of justice! But if the hardened task masters of the poor in our Atlantic cities will not listen to the faint voice of the over-worked female, nor to the appeals of the benevolent who are daily sounding in their ears the tale of their oppression, it's hardly worth while to send them lessons upon humanity and generosity from Wisconsin. What a contrast there is in the lot of the poor female of the "far west," and of her who is unprisoned in one of our large cities. Indeed, in attempting a comparison, it would be found that there are no poor females in the west; it is certain that there are none in Wisconsin.

There are four places of worship in New York in which the services are performed exclusively in the Welsh language; and two periodicals are published in that city in the same language.

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,

HALLOWELL, MAINE.

PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade.

—ALSO—

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties,
Gent's fine Calf-skin Sewed and Pegged Boots,
Goat and Seal-skin do do do
Thick Boots and Shoes,
Morocco Shoes and Pumps,
Kid and Morocco skins,
Philadelphia and New York Sole Leather,
Deer-skin Bindings, Facing skins,
Binding and Shoe Thread,
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking,
Boot Nails, and almost every article usually kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS, Mens' and Boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

The subscriber, having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere, has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in his line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston. July, 1843.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, will be published at Worcester, Mass. the first number of a weekly periodical with the above title, to be edited by the subscriber.

It will aim to develope the christian citizen into the full stature of a perfect man, in the discharge of all his Religious, Social and Political Duties. Avoiding all sectarian tenets and controverted points of religious belief, it will seek to extract from the spirit of the Gospel, a practical christianity, which shall pervade the heart and inspire all the actions of life. It will be devoted generally to active Religion, and specifically to the cause of Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Peace, and Self-education: each of which will occupy a special department in every number.

While presenting all the moral, social, political and pecuniary bearings of Slavery, it will never admit the distorted figures and noisy rhetoric of windy declamation nor the harsh phraseology of vindictive satire and ridicule. On the contrary, it will test, on our southern brethren, the cool, calm logic of christian philosophy and love, the tender persuasion of reason, and the irresistible argument of demonstration.

Self-education:—This department will commence with a series of *Letters to an Apprentice*, suggesting studies, subjects of reflection and rules of conduct, calculated to develope his mind, and make him an eminent artisan and useful citizen.

A condensed summary of the general news, extracts from current Literature, and notice of new publications will be added, to make it an acceptable Family paper.

TERMS:—The Christian Citizen will be about the size of the New York Daily Tribune, and published once a week at $1 per annum in advance.

All communications addressed, postage paid, to the subscriber. ELIHU BURRITT.

Worcester, Mass, Oct. 23, 1843.

NEW VOLUME.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF ENLARGED DIMENSIONS.

Devoted to entertaining Literature, general intelligence from all parts of the world, politics, debates, commerce, arts and sciences, general criticism, and miscellaneous subjects.

A New Volume of this Journal was commenced on Saturday, the 28th ult., and is to be continued as usual every Saturday.

The plan and conduct of this Journal having now been so long before the public, the Proprietors flatter themselves that they may venture to express their hope that The Anglo American has sustained the pretensions which were originally asserted for it. This at least they can say, that they have faithfully endeavored to make it the vehicle of solid and useful information, polite literature of the most approving grade, interesting in its subjects, amusing and agreeable in its selections, pure in its morals, moderate in its discussions, and consistent in its principles.

The first Volume of this work is accompanied by a beautiful mezzotint engraving of King Louis Phillippe, which Portrait was presented to the subscribers who paid in advance for one year.—The forth coming Plate from this office consists of a magnificent full-length

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON,

executed in the highest style of art, and upon a splendid scale. In size it is 24 inches by 16 inches; it will be printed on super-imperial paper, and will be fully worthy of a place in the most distinguished apartment of any house, in short the Proprietors do not scruple to say that it will far surpass any other subject of American art on the same scale. This Portrait they design to present to *Yearly Subscribers only*, who shall have paid in advance. The Plate is just finished and will be ready for issue in a week or two.

The Anglo American is published every Saturday at the office of the Proprietors, No, 6 Ann Street. Terms, Three Dollars per annum, to be paid *invariably in advance*, and no deviation will in any case be made from the *Cash plan of Subscription*.

** Agents dealt with on the usual terms. All orders, &c., to be addressed to E. L. Garvin & Co., Publishers, No. 6 Ann Street, New York.